English Gardener:

OR, A

Sure guide to young *PLANTERS*

AND

GARDENERS

In three Parts.

THE FIRST

Shewing the way and order of Planting and raising all sorts of Stocks, Fruit-trees, and Shrubs, with the divers ways and manners of Ingrafting and Inoculating them in their several Seasons, Ordering and preservation.

THE SECOND,

How to order the Kitchin-Garden, for all sorts of Herbs, Roots, and Sallads.

THE THIRD,

The ordering of the Garden of pleasure, with varietie of Knots, and Wilderness-work after the best fashion, all cut in Copper [illegible]; also the choicest and most approved ways for the raising all sorts of Flowers and their seasons, with directions concerning Arbors, and hedges in Gardens; likewise several other very useful things fit to be known of all that delight in Orchards and Gardens.

Fl[illegible] use of all such as delight in Gardning, whereby the meanest capa[illegible] doubt of success (observing the rules herein directed) in their un[illegible]

By [illegible] above thirty years a Practitioner in the Art of *GARDENING.*

[illegible] at the Crown on *Ludgate Hill*, 168[illegible]

K

To the Worſhipful

PHILIP HOLLMAN

Of *Warkworth* in the County of *Northampton*, Eſq; Grace Mercy, and Peace be Multiplyed.

Worſhipfull Sir,

IT hath been heretofore accounted a happineſs to do ſomething that was worthy to be written, or to write ſomething that was worthy the Reading; and although I have not attained any of thoſe two, yet I doubt not to ſay I have in the following Tract writ ſomething that is Worthy to be practiſed; although by thoſe that are of the lower Orb. Sir, I have many years ſince had the ~~advantage and opportunity in your~~ Worſhips Service to ſtudy and practice the Art of *Planting*, *Grafting*, and *Gardning*, to which I was naturally inclin'd; as alſo being in ſome meaſure countenanced and aſſiſted by your Worſhip, as indeed you did all your other ſervants that had any inclination or endeavour to the practice of good Husbandry; as alſo having found your Worſhip rather as an Indulgent Father, than a Maſter to me. I being thus obliged to your Worſhip, in token

of thankfulness, I have presented this Tract of the Art of *Planting*, *Grafting*, and *Gardening*, being very plain, but yet sure and full directions to all the aforesaid purposes, desiring your acceptance, together with your Countenance and Protection; for if I may be my own Judge, the Tract is performed with so much sincerity and exactness, that I hope your Worship will have no cause of being ashamed to own the protection of it. Thus begging pardon for my boldness I rest,

Your Worships most humble Servant

Leonard Meager.

TO THE READER.

Friendly Reader,

I *Having ſeen divers Books pretending to the Art of Gardening and Planting, and obſerving the moſt of them very much to fall ſhort of ſure and particular Rules to the purpoſe, whereby a learner might benefit himſelf. I having a tallent to improve, I thought by this undertaking I might advance it, and breaking through the many difficulties that lay in my way, eſpecially want of time, being always neceſſitated through Labour and multiplicity of Buſineſs, together with the want of Learning, whereby ſuch a buſineſs might be made more acceptable, (or at leaſt leſs contemptible) at laſt I arrived to what I here have preſented to your view; namely the three principal parts of Gardening, comprehending both Profit and Pleaſure, that is too ſay, the Art of Planting and Grafting, &c. and raiſing all ſorts of ſtocks and fruit-bearing ſhrubs and Trees, with their ſeaſons, ordering and Husbandring from the firſt to the laſt. Alſo the Art of Kitchin-Gardening both for the raiſing of all uſeful Sallets herbs, and Roots for the Kitchin, with their preſervation and husbandry fully ſet down. And laſtly, the ordering of the garden of pleaſure, with divers forms of Knots, Plat-forms, and Wilderneſs-work, &c. the ordering of all ſorts of flowers, alſo a little concerning Arbors and hedges in Gardens, with ſome other things very uſeful for all ſorts to be acquainted with, that have to do with Gardens*

and

and Flowers. All which I have set down very plainly without any deceitful dress and unnecessary flourishes, whereby it may become very useful for all sorts of practitioners, yea though of very weak capacities. I believe had I been as slight in my rules or directions, as many before me have been, I might have passed the more quietly; but being otherwise, I must expect the snarles at least of covetous self ended,----What faults or mistakes there may happen to be in the Tract, I can assure you is not wilful, and shall upon information be ready to amend them.

L. M.

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THE
Engliſh Gardner.

Of the Order and Manner of raiſing all ſorts of Fruit-Trees, with the ſeveral ways of Grafting, Inoculating, Planting, Pruning, and Husbanding them upon all occaſions. And Firſt, of the raiſing all ſorts of Stocks for the aforeſaid purpoſe: together with the ſeveral Seaſons for every neceſſary buſineſs therein.

IN the choice of ground to plant a Nurſery of Fruit-Trees upon, let it be ſuch as is of a plyable nature to be wrought upon, not ſubject to the extreams either of wet or drineſs, neither very ſtony or gravelly, nor a ſtrong and clammy clay, which is of a cold nature, and requires much labour to work upon it; and beſides, is apt to convert what manure you beſtow upon it into its own nature in a ſhort time, without continued ſupply. The beſt Soil for ſuch a ground, and thoſe that come near to it, is ſtore of chalk, coal, or Buck-aſhes, with the dung you beſtow on it, which will cauſe it to work better, and be one means to prevent chopping and cleaving, which this natur'd ground is ſubject unto in dry weather. A wet ground may be helped by Draines, Ditches, or Ponds, being diſcreetly contrived, as alſo by laying your Beds or Quarters pretty high and riſing in the middle, the better to ſhoot off the water. And the ſame ſorts of dung and ſoil will be fit for this kind of

ground as well as for the former. A courſe Gravel is altogether unfit for this employment, except you change the nature of it, by raiſing it of ſuch a thickneſs as may make it for your purpoſe with any ſort of Earth which is apt to be wrought upon, and may yield nouriſhment to what you plant thereon. Alſo if your ground be very ſtony, your beſt way will be to dig and pick out what ſtones you can, at leaſt the biggeſt, and to make a ſupply either of dung or earth, that you may have at leaſt a full ſpit deep of Earth to work upon (the more the better.) Other ſorts of courſe grounds there are, that by labour and coſt may be made capable of bringing forth Trees to good purpoſe. But I forbear to ſpeak further of them at preſent, only take notice, that the beſt ſorts of ground for your purpoſe, to plant, or make Gardens upon, are a fine ſandy Loam, or a fat ſand, or a ſhort brittle Loam or brick Errth, or any good thorow mould, be the colour what it will. The truth is, every man cannot have what is beſt for his purpoſe, and therefore muſt endeavour to ſupply the defect with good Husbandry.

Of preparing the Ground, and ſowing the Kernels and Stones of Fruit, either of Pears, Apples, or Crabs, &c.

HAving made choice of a piece of ground, whereon to raiſe your Stocks, the firſt thing you are to do is to dig it very exactly, or ſtock it with a Mattaxe, if occaſion require, and cleanſe it diligently from all roots, weeds and ſtones, that may hinder the thriving of your Stocks, eſpecially from Couch or Twitch-graſs, Nettle, or any other offenſive Weeds that are not eaſily deſtroyed by ordinary hand-weeding. But if it be a ground that hath been very much over-run with bad weeds, as Twitch-graſs, *&c.* it will be your beſt way to dig it over a ſecond time before you ſow it, for it is a very hard thing to cleanſe ſuch a ground with once digging. Your ground being digged and cleanſed, and well en-

enricht (for the heartier it is, the quicker will your profit be) then tread out one Bed or more, according as the quantity of ſtones or kernels you intend to ſow require, either of the ſtampings or preſſings of Crabs, where Verjuice is made, or of Apples or Pears, where Sider or Perry is made, or the Kernels of Apples or Pears, ſaved from fruit otherwiſe: but for my part I do like the ſtocks of Crabs and wild Pears better for a Nurſery, and to graft on, than thoſe that are raiſed from better fruits, although theſe laſt indeed do ſhoot more clear, and come forward faſter in ſtock, but the other are more hardy, and ordinarily make the better Tree (yet the other may do well.) You muſt ſift your mould from the courſeſt of the droſs, that you may the better diſcern how thick or thin to ſow them: be ſure to ſow them in an indifferent manner, not too thick, leſt they ſtarve one another, nor too thin, leſt they anſwer not your labour and coſt, by reaſon of their ſmall number; and beſides, what is wanting in your intended Crop, will be made up in weeds; therefore endeavour to keep a mean: then cover them about two inches thick with fine mould, having a care you leave none uncovered, leaſt the Mice take your Bed, and diſappoint you of your Crop. After this manner you may ſow Cherry-ſtones, as I have often done with good ſucceſs; or you may prick out your Kernels or Cherry-ſtones one by one, about two or three inches or more aſunder, they will come on faſter, and ſave a year or more. Thus may you do with the ſtones of Plums, Peaches, Wallnuts, *&c.* only ſetting them ſomewhat further aſunder. You may likewiſe ſet Nuts or Filberds, alſo ſweet-Bryar. (But in ſowing ſweet-Bryar, and other ſuch like, you muſt bruiſe the berries between your hands, which is the ſureſt way) Acorns, Aſhen Keyes, Sicamores, Hawes, or the Seeds or Kernels of any other kinds of Shrubs or Trees. The Seaſon when this work is to be done, is any time from the beginning of *September* till *Chriſtmaſs*, or ſooner, according to the time when every ſort is ripe, only Cheſnuts muſt not be ſet ſo ſoon, but rather towards

the end of *February*, or thereabouts, for the Froſt is apt to kill them alſo. The Stones of Apricocks are apt to Spring too forward, and ſo ſubject to miſcarry by the Froſts coming on them being tender. Yet ſome do uſe another order or faſhion with their ſtones and kernels of all ſorts, which is keeping them in Earth in Tubs, or ſuch like materials; and then in *February* having prepared the ground, they ſow them in Trenches, in like manner as Peaſe are ſown, only the Rowes are nearer together. You muſt take care that they do not ſpire too much before you ſow them, and ſow not too thick. The truth is, I have practiſed this way of keeping the ſtones of Peaches, and ſuch like, until the Spring, and then ſet them out about half a foot aſunder, or more, in good Earth; thoſe that did not chip, I did crack, and ſet the kernels. Obſerve that they are to be kept in the houſe in ſome Cellar, or other convenient place, until your ſeaſon comes, keeping them covered from the Mice. Alſo take notice, that if your Peach ſtones be put into earth any thing early, and the earth moiſt or damp, they will be ſomewhat apt to ſprout early, and therefore muſt be ſet out betimes. But this inconvenience happeneth, if it prove wet and cold, your tender ſprouted Peaches or Apricocks are ſubject to rot and come to nothing, except you defend them from the foreſaid inconveniencies. Another way I have uſed alſo with good ſucceſs, which is, to keep my Peach-ſtones in an ordinary way without Earth, till near the Spring, and then cracking them by ſetting them edge-long upon ſome hard thing, after that, laying them in ſome convenient place, with a laying of mold, and a laying of kernels, ſo keeping them from overmuch moiſture, but giving them all the advantage of the Sun, in which caſe a little moiſture was requiſite; and when they were well ſprouted, the weather being moderately dry, I ſet them in their order, ſome will ſpire a month or two before others: I have ſet ſome out in *May*, which have been fit to inocculate the ſame Summer. That which comes next to be lookt after, is the keeping them clean from weeds at all times, which,

which, if ſuffered to grow to any bigneſs, will ſtarve your Stocks; beſides you can ſcarce pull up a great weed, unleſs you pluck up your young Stocks with it. Take notice, that if you have the Stones or kernels of any choice fruit, of which you deſire to have fruit quickly, then take ſome buds even of the ſame years growth, if of a Peach or Nectorin, and inoculate on ſome convenient Stock; or if of other fruit, you may bring it to paſs the ſecond year at furtheſt, and ſo have your deſire.

Of the Seaſon and Order of Planting out of young Stocks.

After your Stocks are of two years growth, or after the firſt year, if they have thriven luſtily, you may take up the forwardeſt, or all of them if you pleaſe: but uſually a Bed of Stocks that's ſown indifferently thick, will yield a ſupply of ſtocks for three or four years drawing, if you firſt take only the biggeſt and moſt thriving, ſuffering the reſt to grow bigger. And now having prepared a piece of ground whicht ought to be well dug, and enricht with good rotten dung or ſoile, then ſort out your Stocks; thoſe that have good ſpreading roots, cut the ends of every root pretty near, and the tops within ſeven or eight inches of the root, unleſs you deſire to leave ſome of the ſtraiteſt to run up to ingraft or inocculate, about ſtandard or heading height, and then where you intend to plant them range a Line, and plant them in order ſeven or eight inches diſtant one from other, allowing three or four foot between every range of ſtocks, or more, if you deſire to ſow any Herbage between, as Carrots, Onyons, *&c.* if not, three foot is wide enough. But as for thoſe ſtocks that run with a down-right, or a tap root, top them as the former, and cut a good deal off the down-right root, and then in a bed prepared range your Line, and ſet them in order, ſomewhat thicker both in rank and file, with a ſtick, ſuch as we uſe to ſet Beans with, which is a quicker way; then with your ſpade; be ſure you forget not

not to cloſe the earth to the roots: ſo let them reſt till they have got ſome good ſpreading roots. Then you may plant them out where they may be grafted, which may be after two years growth. You will find a great difference between a Tree that is planted ſhallow, and hath ſpreading roots, and one that hath a tap root, or is planted too deep: the ſhallow hath ordinarily the beſt ground, and the influence of the Heavens doth operate more ſpeedily and effectually, which cauſeth Trees to bear fruit beſt and quickeſt. And thus you may do with the ſuckers of any kind, either of Peares, Plums, Cherries, *&c.* of which in a little time you may make a good improvement: After two years growth you may graft or inoculate many of them in caſe they thrive well. It will be your beſt way to let your ſtocks for Pears or Apples be pretty luſty before you graft them, that then they may be able to ſhoot high enough the firſt year for their heading height. I have often found it inconvenient to graft ſtocks too weak; though I know ſome will graft them the ſame year they were planted. Indeed it may ſo chance amongſt many, ſome few may have ſome indifferent ſhoots; but I know, had they ſtayed two years, they would have been as forward and handſomer Trees. Beſides, there be ſeveral ſorts of fruit, ſuch as Pearmains, Winter Queenings, July-flowers Apples, &c. that will not make a Tree worth your labour, if the ſtock be not very luſty before you graft them, they do naturally ſhoot ſo weakly and crooked. Thus it is with divers ſorts of Pears, of which the Warden is one of the worſt to make a handſome graceful Tree of. Obſerve this for certain, that generally thoſe ſtocks which have been raiſed from the ſtone or kernel, have better Roots than thoſe raiſed from Suckers, after they have been once planted, and the Tap-root cut pretty ſhort. The next thing to be conſidered, is the Seaſon when this work of planting is to be performed, which is from the end of *September* to the end of *February*, or a little later, if occaſion require: But if the ſeaſon be very dry, or the ſap very high, as it is ſometimes at

that

that time of the year, in many ſorts of ſtocks and trees that are very thriving, ſtay till the ground be well moiſtened, and then your ſtocks will riſe with leſs labour and better roots, not being ſo apt to break, or you may ſtay till the ſap be a little more hardned: but if not, I know no inconvenience in it, being you are to cut off the greateſt part of your ſtock. You may know your ſtocks or trees have done growing for that ſeaſon, if your ſtock appear blunt, or only having a bud at the top; but on the contrary, if there be very ſmall and freſh Leaves, then the tree is yet growing. In taking the head of the ſeaſon to plant your trees, they will have taken new root, before the ground be much chilled or cooled with wet and cold weather, and thereby will take root the ſooner, and ſo the trees will be the better prepared to ſhoot with the firſt, which is oft-times as good as a year ſaved, they being free from miſcarriage in caſe of a very dry ſpring, which many times deſtroyes ſuch trees as are late planted. Take notice that Snow is as great an enemy to trees as any thing (in caſe it lye long on the roots when they are taken up) Alſo drying Winds are very bad.

Theſe things following are apt to grow of Cuttings or Slips.

As
Codlings,
Genitings,
Brets,
Some ſorts of *Sweetings*,
Genet-Moyles,
Quinces,
Goosberries,
Corrans,
Figgs,
Vines,
Tamarisk,
Roſes in ſome Grounds,
Honey-Suckles.

By

By laying almoſt any ſort of Trees or Shrubs will grow, if a little Inciſion be made, as, I ſhall mention afterward.

As

Mulberries,	*Lime-trees*,
Cornelions, ſometimes of Slips,	*Gilder-Roſes*, &c.
	Roſes of all ſorts.

The ſeaſon for ſetting of the cutting of Trees to grow, is the ſame with planting of Fruit-trees; From the fall of the leaf, to the end of *February*.

The ſeaſon to increaſe Trees, and by laying, is, any time either Spring, Summer, or Winter; But by laying in the Spring or Summer, they may be fit to take off, and plant the Winter following.

Of the Order and Manner of Graffing, and firſt of the neceſſary Tools for that purpoſe.

THat you may proceed orderly, you are to furniſh your ſelf with a fine ſmall ſaw, that is well ſet and ſharp, alſo a good ſtrong Pruning Knife, being made a very little coming, which will be very ready to cut off Heads of your Stocks which you intend to Graft, if they be not too big, but ſome uſe a kind of drawing Knife for that purpoſe, and is a little quicker than a ſaw; alſo a good ordinary midling Knife to cleave your ſtocks, as alſo to cut your Cyons if it be very good, or elſe another only for that purpoſe which muſt be kept very ſharp, therefore you are to have a Whetſtone to quicken your Knives, as occaſion requires, alſo a ſtick of a foot or nine inches long, made of a piece of an old ſpade or ſhovel-handle, or ſome other hard Wood to uſe in the ſtead of a Mallet to drive your Knife when you cleave your ſtock, it is more convenient and handſome for the purpoſe, as alſo an Iron Tool about an handful in length or little more, made turning at each end about an inch and a half, if it be ſteel'd at either end it will be the better, and not ſo

apt

apt to bend when you hold open a ſtrong ſtock, thoſe ends are to be made flat a little like a Chyſil, but not above half an inch broad at moſt, only pretty ſtrong, if you will one end may be pretty ſmall for ſmaller ſtocks, the other bigger, and the uſe of it is to hold open your ſtock till you have ſet your Graft or Cyon in its place; the ſhape of this and the other tools are preſented to your view. Alſo in caſe you have any ſtrong or ſtubborn ſtocks that are apt to pinch your Cyon too hard, you are to have ſome ſmall chips, or ſticks cut Wedge faſhion to keep your ſtock from pinching your Graft too hard. Alſo you are to prepare a quantity of Clay or Loame, which ought to be very well tempered, either with pretty ſtore of Hay or Stable-litter chopt ſmall, if it be not very well tempered and wrought together, it will be apt to fall from your Graft in caſe of much wet, or chop or cleave in caſe of dry Weather.

The next thing you are to take notice of is, what ſtocks are fitteſt for each ſort or kind of Fruit to be grafted upon; Know therefore that the Crab or Wilding-ſtocks are the fitteſt and beſt to graft any ſort of Pippins or Apples upon, although ſome are of another judgment, and think that thoſe ſtocks that are raiſed of the Kernels of good Apples are better; But I have had cauſe to judge otherwiſe, although as I ſaid formerly, ſome ſorts of them will grow more free or gole, and be fit for uſe ſooner: But the ſtocks of ſome ſorts of ſweetings are very bad, becauſe they never make a conſiderable Tree for ſtature, are exceeding apt to ſend forth ſuckers from the Root. Likewiſe the ſtock of wild Pears, either of Kernels or Suckers is the beſt to graft any ſort of Pears upon or Medlars, the white Buſh is likewiſe good to graft Medlars upon and ſometimes Pears, but if they be not grafted very near the ground, the graft will outgrow the ſtock, and make a very unhandſome Tree; Pears are alſo grafted upon Quince ſtocks, and are good for ſuch Trees as are to be planted againſt a Wall, becauſe they do not uſually make ſo great a Tree as the Pear-ſtock, Medlars may likewiſe be bud-

ded or grafted upon the Quince-ſtock; but to graft Pears upon Apples or Apples upon Pears, I could never find it worth my labour: Alſo the wild black or Honey Chery-ſtocks are beſt to Graft or Inoculate any kind of Cherry upon, whether they be of ſuckers or ſown of the Cherry ſtones: Alſo the ordinary wild *Engliſh* Cherry-ſtocks are good to graft any ſort of good Cherry upon, but they are beſt for Wall or Dwarf Trees, and moſt fit for ſome ſorts of great leav'd Cherries which are apt to run much to Wood and bear but little, their greateſt fault is to abound with Suckers. Alſo Plum-ſtocks of divers ſorts, eſpecially the White, Black, and Red Pear-plum, alſo the Red Damaſcen, with ſeveral other ſorts are fit ſtocks for any ſort of Aprecocks, Peaches, Nectorins, or for any ſort of good Plum, alſo the ſtocks raiſed from the ſtones or Kernels of Peaches or Nectorins are very good to bud any ſorts of Peaches or Nectorins on, they will likewiſe bear Fruit of themſelves according to their kind they came of, although ſome will vary ſomething, as indeed it is uſual in all ſorts of Fruits, of which there are divers kinds, to bring variety from their Stones or Kernels, being ſet, although ſome kinds of Airs and Grounds are more apt to produce variety than others, as appears by the many new ſorts, eſpecially of Peaches, Nectorins and Pears that are brought us from Forrain parts chiefly from *France*. Plums grafted on Cherries, or Cherries on Plums will not agree. I confeſs I have had them take well and thrive for one year, and then dye. So they that deſire practice for Recreation, may inoculate one ſort of Corrant upon another, and have both Red and White upon the ſame Tree; So likewiſe Goosberries, Filbirds, or the great ſort of Nut upon the common Hazel, &c. as I have made trial.

Being furniſhed with Tools, &c. you are to cut ſuch Cyons as are ſuitable for your Stock, not too ſmall or weak, neither very big, alſo ſuch as are of the laſt ſhoots, ſee that they have Buds, for ſome ſhoots which grow within the Tree imme-

immediately from the Body, may be of a fit Scantling for your purpoſe, and yet have no Buds, or at leaſt ſo ſmall and backward, that they will do you no ſervice: ſome in cutting their Cyons do take an inch or two of the Old or former years Wood, but for my part I never do it, but when I cannot ſpeed, or furniſh my ſelf otherwiſe, and in ſuch a caſe I have made uſe of ſuch as have been part of three years ſhoot. Then you may proceed as followeth; Firſt, with your ſtrongeſt Knife or Saw cut off the head of your ſtock at a fit height where you would have your Tree to head, or which is better, within half a foot or leſs of the ground, if your ſtock be not too big, and then pare the top of the ſtock ſmooth, and if you put but one Cyon in, which uſually is the beſt way, then you are to cut off a piece with a ſlope cut about an inch and half deep on the worſt ſide of your Stock, putting your Graft on the ſmootheſt and ſtraiteſt ſide, in cutting your ſtock thus, it will cover over the ſooner, then take your Cyon which ought to be as the laſt ſhoot, it matters not for a joint of the former years growth, unleſs it be too ſhort, for the ſtraighter and ſmoother your cutting is, the more exact it may fit it to your ſtock, eſpecially if your ſtock be young and have a thin ſap: (I do not deny but Grafting at a Joynt (as it is commonly call'd) may do well if the ſtock have a thick ſap, as commonly all your Wood ſtocks have) then with your Knife being very ſharp, cut your Cyon or Graft with a ſlope cut about an inch and a half more or leſs, according to the ſtrength of your ſtock and Graft; Firſt, on the one ſide, and then on the other, making it for ſhape like a Wedge, very ſmooth and even, that it may joyn cloſe all along, only that ſide of your cutting that is to ſtand outmoſt in your ſtock, muſt be left a little thicker than the other, otherwiſe your Graft cannot joyn ſo exactly with the ſap as it ought, if your cuttings be long, you may make two or three Cyons, of one leaving, four or five buds to a Cyon, then take your Knife and place it even on the middle of the head of the ſtock, and with your ſtick before mentioned, in the

ſtead of a Mallet drive your Knife a little way into your ſtock, then raiſe your hand, and ſink the point of your Knife ſloping on the edge or back of your ſtock, or ſide-ways cleave your ſtock of ſuch a depth only, as you make way for your Graft or a very little more; by this Order your ſtock will be cleft more ſmooth, and handſom, and even, and not cleave croſs nor ragged, as ſometimes ſmall ſtocks are apt to do, and then your Inſtrument or Grafting Chizel being driven into the cleft of your ſtock a little way, you may hold the cleft open until you have placed your Graft, the which muſt be ſet exactly ſap to ſap, and if your ſtock be young, and hath a very thin ſap, then there is required more exactneſs and circumſpection in every part of the work? If your ſtock have a thick ſap, you may place your Graft a little more in, yet ſo that the edge of your Graft may be even with the ſap, which is the main in the buſineſs; having placed your Graft, you are gently to take away, or Knock out your Grafting Chizel without miſplacing your Graft, and then with a handful either more or leſs of your tempered Clay as the ſize of the ſtock requires; lay upon the head of your ſtock about an inch above, and ſomething lower than the cleft of your ſtock went, ſmooth your Clay, round and handſom that it may ſtick on and keep out both Wet and Wind. I have known when Clay hath not been well tempered, a haſty ſhower hath waſht all off again within a day or two, much to the prejudice of the Grafts: If you put two Grafts in a ſtock, you muſt cleave both ſides of your ſtock ſmooth by raiſing and ſinking your hand, whereby you may cut the Bark ſmooth as you go, alſo if your ſtocks are as big as a mans Wriſt, you are to cleave your ſtock twice, not croſs, but both overthwart, and put in four Grafts or Cyons, but if your ſtock be too big to cleave, then you may graft them in the Sap as ſhall be ſhewed afterwards. Some do cut their Cyons with ſhoulders, the which I ſeldom do, unleſs

If your Stock be very ſtiff, you muſt put in a little wedge of wood to keep it from pinching your Cyon too hard, which may ſpoyl it.

unleſs my Graft be too big for my ſtock, but being done handſome, it may occaſion the covering of the ſtock the ſooner. Yet the former way will do well enough, and cover the ſooner, if the contrary ſide of your ſtock be taken off with a good ſlope cut; Take notice that your Cyons of Plums and Cherries muſt not be cut ſo thin as Pears and Apples may, eſpecially your great leaved Cherries, as Hearts, &c. becauſe of the great Pith they have; the truth is, Budding, or Inoculating, and Whip Grafting is ſureſt and beſt for all choice ſorts of Cherries. The ſeaſon for this work of Grafting is from *January* to the end of *March*: ſometimes I have Grafted both ſooner and later, even in *May*, but you muſt take notice my Cuttings hath been cut betimes, and buried all over in the Ground to keep them backward, otherwiſe your labour will come to nothing; Remember that all early Blooming fruit ought to be Grafted a Moneth before Apples at the leaſt.

All great leaved Cherries, and early Pears to be grafted in *February* at leaſt.

Another manner of Grafting call'd Whip-grafting as followeth to be practiſed only upon ſmall Stocks.

YOU are to be provided of ſuch Grafts or Cyons as are pretty gole and ſtreight, of a ſuitable growth and ſubſtance with your ſtocks, at leaſt with the place where-about you would graft them, then make choice of a ſtreight place on your ſtock, and cut off the head of it, (at ſuch a height and place as you can anſwer with your Cyon) with a ſlope cut about an inch and a half in length more or leſs as occaſion requires, then take your Cyon and cut it with the like ſlope cut on that ſide as will beſt anſwer your ſtock, and of the ſame length, that it may anſwer as exactly, if poſſible, as if it had been cut off from the ſame place before, ſo as to anſwer ſap to ſap, without which you can expect no ſucceſs: * Some after they have fitted ſtock and

* The length of your Graft is as much as in other Grafting.

Graft,

Graft, do give both ſtock and Graft a little notch or ſlit to make them to ſtick or hang together whilſt they prepare their baſs, and then wind their baſs about it to keep them both even and cloſe, putting ſome Clay about it, and ſo let it reſt until it be well cloſed, but it may be performed ſufficiently without the notches, as I have often done, and then about Midſummer or ſooner, as as you may know by their thriving you muſt untie them, otherwiſe it will gird them ſo that the Wind will be apt to break them off when the top groweth any thing big; It is a good way if you find they have been pent or girt over much, to tie them again for a little time, otherwiſe they may be apt to crack where they were joyned, by reaſon of their ſudden liberty after their being ſo hard pent, which ſometimes makes a fault; The ſeaſon is the ſame with other Grafting, according to the kinds of Fruits.

Another way of Grafting a little different from the former, and is for ſmall ſtocks, but yet of a little bigger ſize than the former.

FIrſt, cut off the top of your ſtock even at the top, at what height you pleaſe, then make thoſe of your Graft not very ſmall, and cut one ſide only of it with a ſlope cut as in the former way of Grafting, about an inch or more, as the ſtrength of your Graft will bear, if you will you may give it a croſs cut like a ſhoulder, only the depth of the bark or ſap, very little more, that it may a little reſt on the top of the ſtock, and be careful to cut your Graft very ſmooth, that it may fit and joyn exactly on your ſtock; then make choice of that ſide of your ſtock that will ſute beſt with your Graft for ſtraitneſs, then lay the cut part of your Graft againſt that part of your ſtock where you deſire or intend to joyn it, and meaſure the length of it, and with a ſharp knife cut or ſlice off ſo much of the bark only, as the bredth and length of the cut of your Cyon or Graft contains, and then place it ſo exactly, as if it had been cut from the ſame place; then bind them together with ſome Baſs, and Clay it as you do other

Grafts

Grafts, letting it reſt until it be well taken, and then you may untie it, for the ſame reaſon with the former.

Another manner of Grafting to be performed only upon ſuch trees, which for the moſt part are too big to cleave and Graft in the Cleft.

THe way of it is, firſt to cut off the Head of your Tree you would Graft at a convenient height for heading, not very low, if it exceed the thickneſs of a mans arm, then pare the top of it ſmooth; then prepare your Grafts, cutting them only on one ſide with a ſlope cut about an inch or more in length, and then taking off a little of the Bark, only on the other ſide, and if your Grafts are any thing gole or thick, you may cut them with a ſhoulder on that ſide which is to be placed next the Wood, which is that ſide that was cut moſt, and then with a wedge of iron, or of hard-wood made of the ſhape of your Grafts that are to be ſet on your Tree, or rather an Inſtrument of the ſhape, expreſſed in the foregoing Plate, the turning end of it which is to make way for your Graft to be made and faſhioned after the form of your Graft as it is cut, the ſide of it, that is to go next the Wood flat, being the fore-part of it, the other a very little round, rather inclining to flat, let it want ſomething of a quarter of an inch in thickneſs, in the thickeſt or upper part, except you make it a pretty deal longer than you need, to drive in to make way for your Cyon: Having your Cyons ready, you ſhall firſt with your knife make a little ſhallow cut or ſmall ſcratch, that the Bark may the better yield or give way without breaking aſunder, and then juſt againſt your Cut or ſcratch on the Bark, you are gently to drive in your Inſtrument between the Wood and the Bark of ſuch a depth as may make way for your Graft, then beat out your Inſtrument, and thruſt in your Graft as low or deep as it is cut, and when you have put in as many Grafts as you think convenient, you muſt lay a ſufficient quantity of well-tempered Clay, to keep out wind and

and water, raiſing your clay high on the top, that the wet do not get in and ſpoil your labour; this way of Grafting is very apt to take and thrive, but are oft ſubject to be broken off with the wind, chiefly when the Bark is cut or broken quite open, which with care may be prevented; the danger of breaking off with the wind may be prevented by faſtning a ſtick or two to the body of your Tree, and then tying your Grafts thereto, beginning to tie them before they have got too great a head, &c. to have a care of them for the firſt two years after, by which time they may be paſt that inconvenience; ſometimes when a ſtock hath not been very big, I have put two Cyons in the cleft, and two in the ſap, and hath been a good way both eaſie and ſure; a little practice will inform your judgment more than I can well tell how to expreſs, both in this and other the like practices. (The ſeaſon is when the ſap begins to be a little ſtirring, the bark will give way the eaſier) Other forms of grafting there are uſed, which I forbear to relate; theſe being both eaſie and ſufficient, only one form more I had almoſt forgot, which is uſeful for ſeveral ſorts of fruits, and choice Flowering Trees or ſhrubs: And is as followeth.

Another manner or way of Grafting call'd Inarching.

HAving a ſort of Fruit or other choice Tree, or flowering ſhrub that is tender or hard to propagate by the more ordinary waies (otherwiſe it is not worth the trouble) and there be ſtocks of a ſutable nature growing near accidentally, or planted purpoſely about it, your ſtocks being of a ſufficient ſize and growth for the purpoſe, make choice of a convenient branch either of the laſt years, or two years growth; as alſo of ſuch a height on your ſtock, as may be beſt both for the ſize of your Tree, and the convenient joyning of both ſtock and branch, then cut off the Head of your ſtock, and on the moſt convenienteſt ſide for your purpoſe, cut a notch juſt againſt the middle of the head about an inch

or

or two in length, from the head downward, and the depth as the thickneſs of your Cyon will neceſſarily require, or in the ſtead of cutting a notch, you may cleave your ſtock, chiefly on the ſide where your branch is to be fixt or placed; but firſt, you are to prepare your Graft by cutting it in ſuch a form as may fit either the notch or cleft, not cutting your branch off; you may cut it either with ſhoulders or without, leaving that ſide thickeſt, that is to ſtand outmoſt on your ſtock, and then fix it exactly ſap to ſap, as in other Graftings, without which no Graft can take, then tie it with ſome Baſs that it may not ſtart or ſlip out of its place, and then with well temper'd morter or wax wrap it well, that no wind or rain get in to ſpoil your Graft.

Another way for this kind of Grafting is, that in the ſtead of either notching or cleaving your ſtock, ſlice or pare off a piece of the bark, and a little of the Wood only on that ſide which is beſt for your purpoſe, about an inch or more, and then cut off only ſo much of the bark from the convenient ſide of your ſtock, as the cut on your branch will exactly fit, neither wider nor narrower, but as exact as if it had been cut from the ſame place; if you will, you may let them into another with a ſlit on the ſtock, and Graft as in Whip-grafting, and then tie them cloſe together, and either wax or clay it as aforeſaid, and ſo let it reſt until it be well taken, and ſhoot pretty well, and then untie your Graft, leſt it ſhould gird and occaſion it to break off with the wind, you may if you will tie it again gently, and clay it if you will, and ſo let it reſt until it hath had the years ſhoot, and then you may cut off the branch cloſe at the lower end, and beſtow your Tree as you pleaſe; and by this means you may have a bearing Tree the ſame year of its Grafting. The ſeaſon is the ſame with other Graftings, as the kind of Fruit is earlier or later.

Another way of propagating, or increaſing of Fruit-trees.

ALthough this is no kind of Grafting, yet by the practice of it good ſorts of Fruits may be increaſed, and to that

end, having a Fruit-tree you deſire to increaſe more of the kind, about *Midſummer*, ſometimes a little ſooner, as alſo later, whileſt the ſap is very high, which in ſome Trees or Fruit is earlier, in ſome later; make choice of a convenient branch or ſhoot of an indifferent ſize, not very big, and a little above the place from whence it ſpringeth, or where you ſee moſt convenient, apply a pretty quantity of well-tempered morter round about, and make ſuch proviſion with convenient tying, that the morter do not fall off either by the waſhing of the Rain or otherwiſe, and ſo form your clay on the top of it, that it may a little receive and retain moiſture in caſe of Rain or otherwiſe, and then cut the bark off round about under the place where the clay is, about two or three inches wide, you may cut the bark round in two places, and peel it off with eaſe, and in the clay or morter it will either put forth root, or prepare it ſo for rooting, that being cut off about the beginning of the planting ſeaſon it will grow, which, ſometimes is very good about the end of *September*, (and ſometimes the beginning of *September*, for many ſorts of Fruit-trees) but if the ſap be very high, and in a growing poſture, as ſometimes it is, you may ſtay longer, eſpecially if it prove very dry weather, you muſt proportion your Plant with diſcretion, not leaving too much for your young root to feed, leaſt you loſe your Plant and labour both; and thus any who delights in theſe kind of exerciſes, may increaſe good Fruits naturally, if you Plant early, and the ground ſomething dry, it will be the ſureſt way to keep your Plant moiſt at the root, eſpecially at the firſt planting.

Another form of Grafting I ſhould have mentioned before, but forgot, it is or may be call'd notch Grafting, it is beſt practiſed on ſmall ſtocks; the manner is, if it be very ſmall, about the bigneſs of a mans little finger, or there about, cut off the top ſmooth, and then in ſtead of cleaving your ſtock, cut a deep notch with a very ſharp knife about an inch or leſs, if the ſtock be very ſmall, and then cut your Cyon ſo for it, placing

cing it exactly ſap to ſap, if your Cyon doth anſwer the ſize of the ſtock, you may fit it exactly on both ſides, if not, you may ſlope off the contrary ſide of your ſtock; alſo if your ſtock have ſubſtance enough, you need not cut your notch quite through on both ſides, you may cut your Cyon with ſhoulders or without, as you like beſt; ſhoulders may ſeem to cover the head ſooneſt; after you have plac'd your Cyon, you are to tie it with a little baſs, and then cover it with well temper'd clay or wax, as in other Graftings, not forgetting to untie your baſs when it begins to thrive well.

Of the way and manner of Inoculating.

THe which is the taking off a bud from one Three, and putting it between the bark and the Wood of another Tree or ſtock, the end is the ſame with other ways of Grafting, and moreover by this way, divers ſorts of Fruit which are not apt to take or grow by ordinary ways of Grafting, are by this eaſily encreaſed; and therefore to this purpoſe, you are to be provided of a good ſharp knife, ſomething bigger than an ordinary Pen-knife, being made flat at the end of the haft like a ſmall wedge about an inch in length or little more, and about half an inch in breadth or leſs, made thin and taper, with an edge as it were at the end; the uſe of it is to open and raiſe the bark of your ſtock within, in which you are to put your bud; alſo ſome Quils, ſome bigger, and ſome leſs, cut after the faſhion of a Gouge, as it is expreſſed in the firſt Plate, or elſe ſome tools made of the ſame ſhape of three or four ſizes, ſome bigger, ſome leſs, made of ſteel very thin and ſhallow, from the ſize of a good Gooſe-quill, to the ſize of a Crows-quill, which may pretty well fit with the ſeveral ſizes of ſhoots you may have occaſion to make uſe of in your practice: yet I am not ignorant that there be divers who uſe this Art, and do uſe neither Quills, nor any flat end as is mentioned at the knifes haft end, but onely a ſharp knife with a ſlope point

to open the bark, their manner I ſhall mention anon; the ſeaſon for inoculating, is from the beginning of *June*, to the end of *July*, ſometimes, a little ſooner upon ſome occaſions, but very often for Roſes and natural Peach-ſtocks,&c. till *September*, however it is the free running of the ſap that is the ſure Rule to go by, as alſo the ſtrength or fitneſs of the bud, which ſometimes is not of ſufficient growth, when notwithſtanding the ſtocks will riſe well enough: Being provided with tools, ſtocks and fruit of a ſutable nature, to take up your ſtocks, and the ſeaſon fitting, you are to make choice of ſuch ſhoots as are of the ſame years growth, whoſe buds are pretty forward, eaſily diſcerned behind the leaf (otherwiſe you may loſe your labour, although the ſhield or Scutcheon do take) then cut off the leaf, leaving only the ſtalk, or but little of the leaf, leaſt it ſhould be troubleſome; but it is no ways uſeful as to the growing of your bud, the ſtalk may be a little uſeful to hold by, but may be ſpared without prejudice; ſome do approve only of thoſe buds that have one ſingle leaf only, but for my part, I uſually make uſe of thoſe with two or three leaves as well as of any other, if the bud be not too forward, only I do refuſe a few of the lowermoſt buds, which oft are bloſom buds, (except in young trees that are not bearing) then go to your ſtock and prune only ſo much as may make way to do your work in the moſt convenient place of it, (much pruning doth oft occaſion your bud to ſpring the ſame Summer, which is not convenient, it oft doth blaſt in the Winter, at the beſt it doth not make ſo fair a ſhoot as thoſe that ſpring the next ſeaſon) then begin at the loweſt or biggeſt end of your branch or cutting, and cut the bark only with a croſs cut about half an inch below the bud you intend to uſe more or leſs, as your branch is in ſtrength, and then with your knife cut off your bud with the bark, and a little wood, as much above your bud as the croſs cut was under it, beginning your cut above your bud, and then the form of it will be like a Scutcheon or ſhield turned upſide downward, then take your ſhield or

bud

bud between your thumb and fore-finger of your left hand, with the bud next your fore-finger, the wood next your thumb, your finger close under the stalk or bud, then with your quill or Gouge shaped as aforesaid, and as it is here expressed in the first Plate, thrust it between the wood and the bark, taking the bud and bark clean from the wood, which is of no further use, and be sure there be no hole in the inside of your shield, especially against the bud, if there be, your shield is of no use, the principal for growing being wanting; and therefore to sleight that and take another, observing the former rules, and then make choice of a smooth place on your stock at such a height as is most fit for your purpose, whether for wall or standard, and then with your knife make an over-thwart cut on your stock the depth of the bark only, and then from the middle of that over-thwart cut upward, make another cut of the length of your shield or Scutcheon, the depth of the bark only; sometimes the cutting into the wood occasions it to gum and spoil your bud) the shape of those Cuts will be like a Roman T turned upside down, and then with the flat end of your knife haft made for the purpose, thrust it between the Cut, and raise the bark on each side so wide as for the shield or bud to lie flat and plain, and be careful after you have made entrance between the bark, that you bear up your hand or tool towards the bark, so as not to rub or gall the sap next the wood, which should take with your bud, then hold open the bark at the lower end, and put in the taper or picket end of your bud, and draw it just even with the over-thwart cut, either by the stalk which it will easily do, or with the brand of your knife thrust it into its place, and then having some bass (which is the best and readiest of any other sort of ties) wind it all over except the very bud pretty close and tite, beginning at the lower end, that neither wind or rain get in to destroy your labours, and then tie it fast, and so let it rest for a fortnight or there abouts, or which is the surest way, until

Two buds on a stock may be sufficient if well put in.

until you diſcern your baſs or ties begin to gird; but know that you may ſpoil your bud as well by letting it be ty'd too long, as by untying too ſoon; but for the moſt part a fortnight is ſufficient, ſometimes again three weeks is little enough, a little obſervation will put you out of doubt, but for ſuch ſtock or trees as are great and quick growers, as natural Peaches and Roſes and the like, they muſt not be too long ty'd, leaſt they gird and break off at the buding place with wind, which is uſual: they that deſire to be very curious, and have but few to mind, may untie at a fortnight or ten days end, and gently tie their buds again.

There are other forms of doing this work, which are as followeth: having made choice of a good ſhoot or cutting of the ſame years growth as aforeſaid, cut off the leaves, leaving only the ſhort ſtalks, then beginning at the lower end of your ſhoot, a little above the Eye or bud make an over-thwart Cut quite round, and then cut the bark on each ſide of the bud from the over-thwart cut above downward an inch in length or thereabout, and then ſloping each ſide towards the lower end, that it appear as the former turned upſide down, then pull off the looſe or ſuperfluous bark in the back-ſide, and lower end, then holding your cutting in your left hand, your thumb being againſt the bud leſt it ſhould ſlip off, and then with the flat end of your knife haft raiſe the bark on each ſide of your Scutcheon, and then with a Quill or buding Gouge mentioned before; take your ſhield or Scutcheon off, keeping the thumb of your left hand pretty hard againſt the bud, leſt it ſhould ſlip off, and leave the ſubſtance of the bud behind; but for my part, when I did uſe this faſhion of budding, I did uſe no Quill, but after the bark was raiſed on each ſide of my bud as aforeſaid, I did ſlip off my bud or Scutcheon with the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, bearing the fore-finger of my left hand hard againſt on the contrary ſide, and ſo forced it off ſideways, and a little downward withall, and then cut your ſtock with an over-thwart cut on a clear place as aforeſaid,

and

and another from the middle of that downward, and then the ſhape of thoſe Cuts on the bark will be of the fa-ſhion of a Roman T then with the flat end of your haft T raiſe the bark on each ſide, beginning at the top ſo wide, as that your bud may lie flat or plain; put it in and tie it pret-ty cloſe and tite as was formerly ſaid; this way I uſed divers years with ſucceſs.

Another form of budding is this, having your branch and buds ready as in the former wayes, cut the bark with an over-thwart cut quite round both above and below your bud you would take off, then cut the bark on each ſide your bud with a down right cut from the upper-thwart cut to the lower; then pull off the back part of the bark behind your bud, and lay it on a clear place on your ſtock, where you would have your bud grow, and then with your knife cut the bark off your ſtock with two over-thwart cuts, juſt of the ſame length with your piece of bark, and then give another cut on the bark of your ſtock down right from the upper over-thwart cut to the nether-moſt, and then open the bark of your ſtock on each ſide; then raiſe the bark on each ſide of your bud, and force it off in that manner, as was men-tioned in the former way of budding, and then your bud or ſhield will reſemble the laſt form, but the Cuts on your ſtock this form ▬▬ then put in your bud and it will exactly fit, then tie it up as aforeſaid.

Another way of form which is uſed by ſome, they cut the form of their Scutche on with ſome wood, as in the firſt man-ner or form of inoculating is mentioned, and then with a nimble ſlit which is eaſie enough, tear off the Scutcheon or bud from the wood, and then make ready your ſtock after any of the former waies to put in your bud either upwards or downwards; divers that uſe this way have only a ſhort good cutting knife with a ſlope point, with which they open the bark of their ſtock, they that have not the right ſleight of ta-king or ſnatching off the bud, are very apt to leave the ſub-ſtance of the bud behind; the truth is, any of theſe forms

or

or fashions will do very well, neither is there any odds more than that some are more easie or quick, as having fewer circumstances.

What stocks are most sutable for every sort, or kind of fruit to be budded, or Grafted upon, is already mentioned before. Another thing to be taken notice of is, that so many stocks as are inoculated and hold their buds, you are to cut off the heads of them about half a foot above the bud, any time from the beginning of the Winter following, to the beginning of the Spring, only in case you have budded any Nectorins or choice Peaches, you are to spare some small branch off the stock to grow up with your bud, for the first year at least; yet so as to correct it, that it do not Master or starve your bud, for there is some odds between a Natural and a Stepmother; this is chiefly to be done when you bud Peaches and Nectorins on Plum-stocks; also you are diligently to over-look your buds in the springing time, least they should be destroyed by young Caterpillers, which are apt to breed on your bud, especially your Apricocks, and will quickly destroy them if not timely prevented, therefore you are to search for them, and where you find the leaves to stick together, you may be sure to find them by gently opening the young leaves, with a needle or pin point, &c. Also when your buds are shot out about half a foot or less, you are to tye a piece of bass about the top of your stock, in the most convenients place, and then to tye up your tender shoot, not only for the more handsom growing of it, but also to prevent its breaking off by the wind or other accidents, not forgetting to prune off superfluous buds or shoots from your stocks by degrees, as your inoculated buds get strength.

The over timely cutting off the heads of head-stocks, doth oft occasion buds to be a little two forward, therfore if you forbear to head your tendereft sorts till the Spring, they will be more sure.

Of

Of the order and manner of planting Trees at large.

AND firſt I have here propounded to your view, the manner of planting Orchards, or other plots, after the handſomeſt and orderlieſt faſhion, by which you may perceive how convenient it is to obſerve good order in planting, and how capable the ground is of being brought into ſeveral forms, without altering or hindring the order or beauty of your Plantation. And therefore if you deſire to make your Plantation very beautiful to the eye, you are before you begin to plant, to level your ground either into a flat or hanging level, as the nature or form of your ground requires, or may moſt conveniently be brought to: The way or manner how to level, is very plainly ſet down in that part of the Book that teacheth the ordering of the Garden of Pleaſure, to which I refer you for brevities ſake. But if you are not willing to be at that trouble or coſt, you may notwithſtanding plant your trees according to the order ſet down, the conveniencies whereof are eaſily diſcerned. Then you are to ſtake out your ground according to the order propounded, or any other you like better; ſet your ſtakes exactly both for order and diſtance, as you deſire to have your Trees grow; about a ſcore of ſtakes or fewer may be a ſufficient rule to plant a great ground by, if you will you may after you have ſet your ſtakes, begin and take up a ſtake, to plant a Tree in its place, or you may let them ſtand as a rule until you have planted every part of your ground beſides, and plant that laſt; but be ſure you do not plant your Trees too nigh to one another, for by ſo doing, they will in a ſhort time hinder one another of convenient Sun and Air, whereby your Fruit would be much better both for taſt and colour; likewiſe you would loſe the benefit of Roſes, Gooſberies, and Corans, which might bring much pleaſure or profit for divers years, as alſo of ſeveral ſorts of Herbage, which might be very uſeful, as Carrets, Onyons, *&c.* or of graſs, the which would be much better then when it is too much over-

ſhadowed: Let not your Apple or Pear Trees ſtand nearer then twenty foot, although the ground be poor, but in good ground twenty five, thirty, or forty foot aſunder, and in ſo doing one Tree will be as good as two or three; but if any ſhall think this diſtance too much, then they may plant Cherries and Plumb-Trees amongſt, I mean a Cherry or Plumb-Tree between every four Apple or Pear-Trees, which of ſome is call'd Antick; the form of it is expreſſed in the foregoing Plate. And if you would have your Trees ſtand on borders, you are to make them before you plant, leſt your Trees ſhould ſtand too deep, which in all ſorts of grounds is no ſmall fault; take notice, that if you obſerve this order, your Cherry-Trees will be paſt the beſt in twenty years time, or thereabout, which if they be then ſtock'd up, your Apple-Tree will be in a very handſom poſture, whereby they will thrive and bear the better; if your ground be very wet, it will be worth your labour to make ſome ſufficient Drains to draw the water to ſome Pond or Ditch, or at leaſt to make your borders whereon you plant both wider and higher; alſo if your ground be not good or rich of it ſelf, it will be your beſt courſe to beſtow a quantity of good mould to every tree, more or leſs, as the nature of the ground requires; for if it be gravelly, hard, or ſtony, or the like, you are to make the holes the wider, & beſtow the more mould upon them, for according to the goodneſs of your ground, or coſt you beſtow, you may expect your profit: Take notice that dung is not good to lay next the roots of your Trees, except it be converted to mould, but then it is better being mix'd with your earth then alone. You are alſo to prune both tops and roots of every tree you plant, in ſo doing your Trees will multiply both branches and roots, which indeed is the main end of pruning, the neglect whereof doth ſometimes occaſion the loſs of your Trees, or at leaſt of the not thriving ſo well, or ſpeedily; if your Trees be ſmall, and are well rooted, then you may top them the leſs, but if of a conſiderable ſize, take off the more of his head, there will be the leſs danger of miſcarriage; and in

planting

planting ſpread the roots, and let your Tree ſtand as ſhallow as you may conveniently, and in caſe any roots do incline too much downward, then you may give them a little plaſh, and lay them ſo as to ſpread near the upper cruſt of the ground, which is uſually the beſt, and Trees (as I ſaid formerly) receive ſpeedieſt vertue and nouriſhment both from the Sun and ſhowers, only you are to have a little care of them the firſt year, in caſe of a dry Spring or Summer, and in ſuch a caſe it will be well worth your labour to lay a little Horſe-litter or the like ſtuff, round about your Tree, the compaſs of the root, and in ſo doing one watering will be better then two or three without it; and as for ſtaking your trees, I would never adviſe you to do it, if they will ſtand ſtraight and handſom without it, eſpecially after the firſt year, unleſs (as I ſaid) it be to make a crooked Tree grow ſtraight, or in caſe the head be too weighty for the root, which is a fault and would be mended; but ſee your ſtakes be ſtraight, for I have known handſome Trees ſpoiled with crooked ſtakes; alſo be careful to tye your tree cloſe and tite, with ſome Oſier or Willow twigs, or the like, leſt by being too ſlack the wind cauſe your ſtake to fret or gall your Tree, which doth ſometimes cauſe it to canker in that place; your beſt way is to renew your tyes twice in the growing time of the year, if your Tree be in a thriving condition, leſt your tyes ſhould make a fault, and occaſion your Tree to break off in that place; you may put a little Hay, or the like, between the ſtake and the Tree, before you tye them, there can be no harm in that.

The next thing to be conſidered is the ſeaſon when this work of planting is to be performed, the which I have ſufficiently ſpoke to already, in that place where I ſpake of planting out of Young ſtocks, yet notwithſtanding I will here repeat it gain with a little addition: and therefore know that it is good planting of all ſorts of Fruit-bearing Trees, and others, both for pleaſure or profit, whoſe leaves fall in the Winter, from the beginning of *October*, (and ſometimes ſooner. as the year

falls out, which any indifferent judgment may eaſily apprehend by the rules before ſet down) to the end of *February*, and ſomething after, eſpecially if ſome rules be well taken notice of, which I ſhall mention anon: but the ſureſt way is to take the head of the ſeaſon, for Trees will prepare and put more for root in a fortnight or three weeks when you plant betime, then they will in 6 or 8, when the ground is chill'd with wet and cold: and take notice, that you may ordinarily begin ſooner to plant well grown Trees, then thoſe that are very Young, and in a very thriving condition, eſpecially Young Apple-Trees and Peaches, whoſe ſtocks were raiſed of the ſtone or Kernel, which will be in a growing poſture even until extream weather put them to a ſtand: and therefore for ſuch as theſe it would not be amiſs to ſtay a little longer, until the ſap be ſomewhat hardned, except your Tree be of ſuch a growth as you may afford to take off a pretty deal of its top or head, or that the weather be inclined to moiſture, the which may be a good opportunity. I have ſometimes removed both Vines and other Trees, in a caſe of neceſſity, at *Midſummer*, and with convenient watering and ſhadowing for a time, they have done very well; but this is no ſure rule to go by, but only ſhew you what I have done, and may be by any in the like caſe, and ſometimes to good purpoſe.

And although many of thoſe Trees which are removed very timely, as in the end of *September*, and in *October*, may ſhrink and ſeem to wither much, yet they will recover and come to their former plumpneſs, and do well, as I have oft experienced. Remember that it will be to good purpoſe to water all ſuch Trees as you plant either very early or very late, ſo ſoon as you have planted them: You may judge when the ſap is at a ſtand, by obſerving what I have writ in that place which treateth of the planting out of Young ſtocks, to which I refer you. Take notice that Pear-Trees have ordinarily both leſs and more brittle or ſpalt roots, then Apple-Trees, and therefore you muſt take more pains in opening the ground deeper

and

and wider, when you are to take up any, and not to pull over-hard leſt you leave moſt of the root behind; alſo the roots of ſuch Apple-trees or ſtocks as have been raiſed of the kernels of good Fruit, are likewiſe more brittle then of thoſe raiſed of Crab or wilding kernels: Another thing worth taking notice of is, that in caſe you have occaſion to plant an Orchard, or any ranges of Trees near your houſe or walls, againſt which you have, or intend to plant any choice Fruit, be ſure to plant them at ſuch a diſtance from your houſe or walls, as that when they are grown up to any conſiderable bigneſs, they may not over-hang your wall Trees, or hinder the Sun too much from coming to them, whereby your Fruit is much better in every reſpect; and as for your wall Trees, be ſure to plant your tendereſt and choiceſt Fruit, ſuch as Apricocks, Peaches, Nectorins, Figgs, choice Vines, and the earlieſt and beſt ſorts of Cherries, and where they may have half the day Sun at leaſt, the more the better; and as for moſt ſorts of Plumbs, and great bearing Cherries, leſs Sun will ſerve turn, and do well enough, yea where there is ſcarce any for the greateſt part of the year, but yet the more they have the better taſted they will be; and as for the diſtance you are to obſerve between your wall Trees, it is to be more or leſs, according to the height of your wall, or the goodneſs of your ground, the moſt ordinary diſtance is three good paces, but where the wall is low, or your ground good, your beſt way is to obſerve a larger diſtance, eſpecially for pears, except they be grafted upon Quince-ſtocks, otherwiſe you cannot keep them in good order without much cutting, which will increaſe Wood, but little Fruit, eſpecially in ſuch kinds of Fruit; but of this more afterward.

One thing more I will adde to theſe Inſtructions, the which I have often proved, very well worth my labour; that being reſolved to plant either Trees or Stocks, but by reaſon of ſome other occaſions I could not get my ground ready ſo ſoon as I deſired to plant, the ſeaſon being fully come, I have taken up my Trees or Stocks, and pruned their roots

roots ready to plant, and then have laid them in the ground, where they have remained, at the head of the ſeaſon, a fortnight or three weeks; and ſometimes when I have not begun ſo early, they have layn two months or more, in which time they have ſo prepared for root, that being after ſet in their due places, they have been as forward as if they had been ſet in their order at the firſt taking up, whereby ſo much time hath been ſaved, & my plants out of the danger of a dry ſpring or Summer; only take notice, that thoſe which you take up very early or very late, muſt not lye ſo long before you plant them in their due places, as thoſe taken up in the more cold time of the year: becauſe, as I hinted, they will draw root ſooner, and then having ſhot out young roots (which are very tender) before you plant them, they will be apt to be broken off, and prove a great hindrance; yet if they be not many, or very forward, the matter is not much.

Of the dreſſing and keeping your Trees in good order, and firſt of Wall Trees.

AFter your Trees are well ſetled in their places, as alſo for thoſe that are well grown, (for indeed I do not like their way that wholly neglect the Tacking up of their Trees the firſt year, if need require, for they that do are oft enforc'd to cut, and alſo to ſtrain their Trees to bring them cloſe and orderly to the wall, after a years extravagancy, which at firſt might be prevented with little labour, and leſs damage) you are to provide ſome nails, ſome bigger and ſome leſs, according to the goodneſs of your wall, and bigneſs of your Trees you are to dreſs, for ſome walls will hold a three penny, or four penny nail, better then ſome other will a ſix penny nail; likewiſe ſome branches require a greater, others a leſs nail; according to the ſtubbornneſs, weight, or plyableneſs thereof; alſo you are to provide ſome parings of Hats, or the upper leathers, of old Shooes, or ſome parings of leather from the Shooemakers, which two laſt are more durable then the former, the which parings or leathers are to be cut into narrow ſlips the breadth of a mans finger, or thereabout, and then

then cut into ſhort pieces, about three inches, ſome four, and ſome longer, as the bigneſs of the branches may require, ſo as not to gird your branches too much, neither to let them have too much liberty, the mean is beſt; if you drive your nails into one end of your leathers, before you begin to tack up your Tree, I take it to be a ready way; then you are to ſpread every branch in an orderly manner, one by one, that your Tree when it is nail'd up may reſemble the form of a fan, not laying your branches croſs upon one another, if you love good order in your work: You may begin either at the top or bottom, and in caſe your wall be low, you muſt ſpread your branches the more in breadth, they will run too faſt upward, leaving no wall room unfurniſhed, if you have branches although pretty near the ground, cutting off none but ſuch as ſhoot fore-right and will not come cloſe and handſome to the wall, except your Tree be poor and not thriving, which if it be, it will be your beſt way to take off ſome of the branches or arms in convenient places, from whence you would have your Tree to multiply its branches.

The ſeaſon for this nailing and dreſſing, is any time from the fall of the leaf, until the riſing of the ſap, but for Apricocks, whoſe bloſſom buds grow very goale towards *Chriſtmas*, it is beſt not to defer the dreſſing of them pretty timely, otherwiſe many of their buds will be apt to be rubb'd off; yet this I wil tell you, if your Apricocks are apt to blow too early, and thereupon apt to miſcarry, then your ſureſt way is to deferr the cutting and nailing of them up until they are ready to bloſſom, but then you muſt be more then ordinary careful leſt you ſpoil too many bloſſoms; by this late husbandry I have had plenty of Fruit, but remember upon what account I approve of this backward or late dreſſing, it is no general rule, one inconvenience is incident to Apricock Trees that are not timely nailed, chiefly in caſe of much ſnow, or extreme Froſt, for then ſome ſort of Birds are apt to pick off the bloſſom buds, & make more waſt having the branches more at liberty, as I have often ſeen; the Bird call'd *Tom-tit* is one of the chiefeſt

chiefeſt in this miſchief. But beſides this Winter Husbandry, there is a Summers dreſſing of Wall Trees, found by good experience to be as profitable for the increaſe of Fruit as the former, beſides the handſomneſs, as alſo for the better ripening or beautifying of the preſent Fruit, by careful and diſcreet cutting off ſuch Branches as are too much extravagant, and hinder convenient Sun from your Fruit, or carefully to nail or tack them up where there is convenient room for them to lye; alſo the cutting off the tops of ſome of the goaleſt or forwardeſt Branches, doth oft occaſion them to knit for Fruit the better, if done about *Midſummer:* You may prevent unneceſſary Branches, by rubbing or cutting off ſuch buds as come forth where there is not convenient room for them to be laid, and may prove a very good piece of Husbandry for the curious, to buſie themſelves about in the growing time of the year, and will prevent much pruning, which is very good in divers Fruits: but remember as I hinted before, that this Summers dreſſing muſt be done with a great deal of care and circumſpection, leſt you ſhould ſhake your Fruit down: where this Summers dreſſing is uſed, there is no need of plucking the leaves to make Fruit ripen or colour, but if it do ſeem needful, let your Fruit have its full growth firſt, leſt you ſpoil it. Alſo in caſe your Trees be overcharged with Fruit, as ſometimes they be, which occaſioneth your Fruit to want that good reliſh, beſides the ſize they uſe to have, in ſuch a caſe it will be good Husbandry to pick off ſome of the ſmalleſt or under-Fruit, that ſo your Tree may bring the reſt to better perfection; but this muſt not be done until the danger of miſcarriage by *May*'s Froſty mornings be paſt, neither deferr it too long.

The next thing to be conſidered is, that in caſe your Trees do not thrive, either through the barrenneſs of the ſoyl being too dry, wet, or cold, *&c.* you are to endeavour to amend thoſe defects as followeth: If your ground be two dry, (which cauſeth Fruit to ſtarve and ſometimes to fall off) gravelly or ſtony, you are to open the ground ſome reaſonable compaſs

about

about your Tree, and if your Tree be old, and of long ſtanding, you are to open it at a farther diſtance, that you may beſtow your coſt moſt where the moſt and youngeſt roots or feeders are, from whence your tree receives its principal nouriſhment; and not only cloſe to the body of your Tree, as is uſually practiſed to little or no purpoſe, in Trees that are well grown, and fetch their nouriſhment at a greater diſtance: and having opened the ground, you are to cut the ends of all ſuch roots as you meet with, and then to put in ſome good earth, either of good ſhort lome, or other hearty earth, to and amongſt the roots, ſpreading them and inclining them rather ſhallow then deep: and in caſe you uſe dung, your beſt way is not to lay it very deep, neither next the roots of your Trees, but put ſome earth between the roots and your dung, whether you lay your dung above or beneath the roots, and then level up your ground again; and if to this you do but prune your Tree a little, as you ſee cauſe, you ſhall not fail to have a thriving Tree.

If the earth be of too cold and clung a nature, the which is not very pleaſing to many tender Fruits, often cauſing it to rot on the Tree, or often to want that good reliſh which is proper to your Fruit, or not to ripen kindly according to its nature and ſeaſon, if your Tree ſtand too deep in ſuch natured ground, it is not eaſily helped without taking up and new planting both ſhallower, and mending the ground with a more warm and better natured earth; but if you may not take up your Tree, as being too old, you ſhall open the ground until you come to the roots, the which you are to raiſe, at leaſt good part of them, and cut the ends, and lay them as ſhallow as you may conveniently, covering them with ſome good natured earth; as for thoſe that root more ſhallow, they are more eaſily and ſurely cured by the ſame means, either by taking away of the bad earth for ſome reaſonable compaſs, or at leaſt by mingling it with ſome very good earth, very rotten dung, or ſome Lime-rubbiſh of old walls, *&c.* which is exceeding good to mingle with any cold-natur'd earth, ſo likewiſe

wiſe pretty ſtore of Sea-coal aſhes, well mingled with your dung or mould: but theſe aſhes of it ſelf is very dry and barren, but very uſeful being mingled with any cold or wet ground, alſo ſmall rubbiſh Chalk, and Sand well mingled with good earth.

Alſo if your ground be very wet, then you are to make ſome convenient Dreins of ſuch a depth as may be to purpoſe, and carry away all that offenſive moiſture to ſome Ditch or Pond, where it may be uſeful, or at leaſt not offenſive: If your Dreins or Trenches be made of a conſiderable depth, at leaſt ſome principal ones, it will deſtroy Ruſhes, and ſome other offenſive plants that are naturally fed by the exceſs of moiſture; theſe Dreins or Trenches, if you are not willing to be at the coſt of Brickwork, *&c.* to convey the water under ground, then you may fill them up with great ſtones, laying them in ſuch a manner for hollowneſs, as notwithſtanding there may be a ſufficient paſſage for the water to drein or paſs away as aforeſaid, you may firſt upon the ſtones lay ſome coarſe gravel, and then cover them level as you ſee cauſe, by this means your over-moiſt ground may be made more apt for o plant Fruit-trees upon, or other Garden herbage, *&c.*

Of the Ordering or Husbanding of thoſe Fruit-Trees that ſtand at large in Standards, *as Apples and Pears*, &c.

YOur beſt way is not to prune them either much or often, if you love fruit more than a tree to thrive in wood, and therefore I would adviſe you whilſt your Tree is young, to endeavour to bring it into a handſome ſhape and Order, and when it comes to bear fruit, forbear pruning, unleſs in caſe of broken, or ſuch boughs as grow croſs, and lye galling or fretting others; but in caſe your trees, or any of them are hide-bound, and thereupon do not ſhoot and thrive, then you are to make uſe of the former inſtructions, by pruning both top and root, and amending the earth if it be faulty; but ſometimes, only cutting off ſome of the branches, or topping your

your tree towards the Spring, or in Winter, and then with the point of your knife ſlit the bark of your tree in two or three places, from the top, or heading place, to the bottom, and if you do looſen the earth about your tree, in caſe it be hard, it will be the better.

Take notice, that many a good bearing tree, both Apple and Pear, have been much hindred by much and often pruning. Indeed for Stone-fruit, in caſe they grow old, or too thick, and if they be headed pretty near, they will become as young, and recover their bearing quickly again.

But yet in caſe your Pear or Apple-trees are grown old, and for want of nouriſhment is not able to bring their fruit to that perfection as formerly, in ſuch a caſe, to take off ſome of the moſt undeſerving boughs, ſuch as have leaſt benefit of the Sun, or moſt unhandſome water-boughs, as ſome call them, that grow altogether under the droppings of others, this pruning in the aforeſaid caſe, hath done good, but I do not like it ſhould be often done: ſo likewiſe if a tree do thrive exceedingly in wood, and doth not bear fruit, to thin it a little, that the Sun and the Air may have more free paſſage amongſt the branches; but if for all this it doth not bear fruit in ſome conſiderable manner in a year or two after, then your beſt and ſureſt way is to graft it again with ſuch a fruit as you find doth bear well in the like air or ſituation; the manner is taught before, and is worthy the practiſing in ſuch a caſe.

And as for the opening of the ground about old trees, as it is uſually practiſed with many, about four or five foot wide, and letting them lye open a month or two, or more, and then filling them up again, adding ſome Dung or Chaulk, or or both mingled together: for my part, I do not ſee any reaſon how it ſhould advantage either the tree or its fruits, either as to its thriving or bearing, becauſe ſuch old or great trees, I mean Apple or Pear-trees, that fetch their feeding or nouriſhment at a far greater diſtance, ſo that the coſt comes not near thoſe roots that feed or nouriſh the tree; indeed, for young trees, whoſe feeding roots are within four or five

foot of the tree, this Husbandry may be to good purpoſe, as alſo for Cherries, and Plumbs, which uſually are pretty full of feeding root nigh home, if not very old: I ſay to ſuch, this Husbandry may contribute to the thriving, and alſo the bearing of the fairer fruit, if not uſed too often.

If your Trees be ſubject to Moſſe, the which is incident to trees that grow on cold clay grounds, as alſo wet grounds, and likewiſe to trees upon ſome ſorts of dry grounds, but the kind of Moſſe is much differing, for that on the cold and moyſt grounds being a long ſhaggy Moſſe, the other a dry ſcurfie Moſſe, both are enemies to your Trees, and very unhandſom, and therefore worth the labour to cleanſe them; if your Trees ſtand too thick, or nigh together, it is ſo much the worſe, for the more Air and Sun they have, the leſs the Moſſe doth encreaſe, and the ground hath the more benefit from the Sun beams to warm and quicken it; if you find your ground to be over wet, uſe the former Inſtructions of Dreins, to make uſe of ſuch kind of ſoyl as is of a warming and comforting nature, alſo to ſcrape or rub off the Moſſe as much as you can with an Iron tool, made in ſhape like a Howe, or Dough-rake, made a little hollow on each ſide, the better to anſwer the ſeveral ſhapes or ſizes of boughs that are to be Moſſed; it is to have a convenient ſtail or handle, rather ſhort than long, except you ſtand on the ground to do your work; the moſt convenient ſeaſon for this work is in the Winter, when the Moſs is ſomething moyſt; deferr it not too late, or nigh the ſpring, leſt you ſpoil too many bloſſom-buds which then grows gole and brittle but if, as ſometimes; I have ſeen, that the Moſs is ſo much and long, that it even ſmothers the branches, & conſequently hinders the bearing of fruit, and ſeems an endleſs Labour to Moſſe it, then your ſureſt way is to prune off the greateſt part of the head, & moſſe the reſt, or to take off all its head, & your tree will ſhoot and become as it were young again, and do ſervice; & in caſe your plantation be too thick, which in cold Clay grounds occaſions Moſſe to increaſe the faſter, you are to mend that fault by taking away ſome of the worſt deſervingſt

vingſt trees, whereby your others may become more fruitful, or at leaſt better taſted fruit, (and Moſs leſs apt to increaſe) by having more benefit of the comforting and fructifying vertue of the Sun and Air. If the cauſe of the Moſſe on your Trees be the dryneſs or barrenneſs of the ground, then beſides ſcraping it off, you may help your tree by opening the ground at a good diſtance about your Tree, and lay amongſt the feeding roots, at leaſt as many as you meet with, ſome good ſhort lome or the ſcowering of Ponds or ditches, which will keep moyſture, and nouriſh your tree better, and ſometimes prevent the falling and worm-eating of fruit, which is incident to dry and barren grounds. Take notice, that not withſtanding theſe directions are very good being ſeaſonably and ſutably performed or made uſe of, yet if your tree bear fruit competently and good according to its kind, I would adviſe you to forbear tampering with it, either by opening or pruning, unleſs in caſe of neceſſity, as in the caſe of dead, cankered, broken, or galling-boughs, miſſeltow, and the Moſſe, which ought to be done with care, leſt you ſpoil or break off the bearing buds, and diſappoint your ſelf of fruit.

The Canker is as bad a miſchief as any that happens to trees, but eſpecially to young trees, which being ſmall, are eaten or tainted round before one is aware of it: therefore if your fruit be of ſuch a kind as is ſubject to Canker, as of a truth ſome are more then other, which makes it clear, that the cauſe is in it ſelf in a great meaſure, but yet very much furthered when it happens on a ground which doth feed that ſharp humour, which may be the cauſe; in ſuch a caſe it is hard curing. We ſee amongſt men ſome Conſtitutions are more ſubject to Itchings, or breakings out, occaſioned by ſome ſharp or virulent humours which is either more or leſs furthered, as they delight or feed on ſuch kind of diet, or drink ſuch liquor as feed that humour. Sometimes too deep planting cauſeth trees to Canker and blaſt on the top, and in ſome that are very ſubject to it, a little bruiſe and ſometimes unſeaſonable pruning.

This

This may be a ſufficient ſatisfaction or reſolve from a meer labouring Gardener, who hath neither time to make more experiments, nor learning to expreſs the reaſon and cauſe in a Philoſophical way: which would have been very acceptable to Scholars, *&c.* but I hope it may be reaſonable ſatisfaction to thoſe young practiſhioners in the Art of Gardening, for whoſe ſakes I chiefly write theſe Inſtructions. The way of Cure follows.

As I ſaid, if your fruit-trees are of ſuch kind as are more than ordinary ſubject to Canker, or the nature of your ground more inclining your trees thereto, your diligence is to be the more, in often viewing and ſearching your Nurſery or Plantation, eſpecially of your youngeſt, and upon the firſt opportunity to cut out the the leaſt ſpeck of Canker you meet with; you may know when you have cut it out ſufficiently by this, if after the cutting thereof, The Sap in a little time after appears of a reddiſh colour, it is not ſufficiently cut out; but if on the contrary it continue freſh and green, it is a ſign of ſoundneſs: this clean cutting of it out, I have found to be ſufficient for the Cure of the place ſo cut. But beſide the cutting of it out, ſome uſe applications to the place, as Cow-dung and Piſs mingled, others Horſe-dung mingled with Clay, ſome Hogs-dung, or dung of a Jakes; others, after they have cut it out, and hack'd it round about the cut, do waſh it often with ſtrong Vineger, or you may ſlack a Lime-ſtone in a little water piſs or lye, and being pretty thick, apply to the place, being as I ſaid firſt cut out; others uſe means to prevent the Cankering, by laying ſome ſtore of hogs dung in the hole where they plant their trees, or ſome round about where the tree roots are to run; and this I have heard ſome affirm with much confidence for a certain prevention; ſome uſe buck-aſhes, others uſe Buck-aſhes Ferne, and nettles; others in caſe their ground be gravelly, or of a nature inclining thereto, where they are to plant, uſe ſtore of good ſhort Lome, Clay, or the Scowring of Ponds, all which may prove very beneficiall in one kind or other; but I have oft obſerved, as I ſaid before, that where the

the Canker hath been exactly cut out, it hath been cured without any application, whereas many by truſting too much to their Medicines, have neglected the principal of the Cure, I mean the exact cutting of the taint or infection out. I do know upon good experience, that too deep planting is as great a cauſe of Cankering, and blaſting the tops of trees, as any thing, as alſo of not bearing fruit. I have obſerved in divers places, that trees whilſt they were young, were very much troubled with the Canker, the which, when they had gotten ſome growth, were quite freed from it only for a time whilſt young, cutting it out as occaſion required; but if you find as indeed, it ſometimes ſo falls out, that you cannot rid your Trees of this diſeaſe, as it happeneth with ſome ſorts of Pippins, Harvie-Apples, and ſome others, in ſome ſorts of ground although of a pretty good nature, ſo that what your trees ſhoot this year, dies the next, or before: if it do not bear fruit in ſome conſiderable manner, then it will be your beſt courſe to cut off the head of ſuch a tree, or trees, leaving only ſome convenient arms or boughs whereon you may graft ſome other ſort of fruit, which in the like ground or ſituation doth bear fruit well, and is not ſo ſubject to Canker.

In caſe any arm or bough be broken by the wind, or other accident, your beſt way is to cut it off cloſe and ſmooth, although it be in the Summer, except it have fruit on it which you deſire to ſave, the hurt being not ſo great as to hinder the paſſage of the Sapp: in ſuch a caſe, by tying it to ſome convenient neighbour bough, or ſome prop, your fruit may grow to maturity; and then if you deſire to preſerve it, you may cut off ſome part of it, that ſo the wind may not have too much power on it, or its own weight, to deſtroy it, until it be ſtrengthned by the return of the next years ſap; if you will you may bind ſome tempered Clay to the fracture, if not, I know no inconvenience in the neglect, ſome account it robbing of the tree or root of ſo much ſap, by cutting branches, *&c.* in the Summer, ſuppoſing a deſcent of ſap into the root again, which is but a miſtake, as I have before mentioned.

Miſſel-

Miſſeltow is another inconvenience to trees, robbing them of ſome uſeful ſap or nouriſhment, which might be better imployed, and therefore to be cut off where it appears.

Gum is another evil happening to thoſe trees that bear Stone-fruit; I know no other cure, but to cut it pretty cloſe where it doth iſſue out, the which will in time heal up again; ſome grounds are very ſubject to it in ſo much that any little ſtrain or bruiſe inclines to breed Gum, which ſometimes ſpoils Peaches, Apricocks, *&c.*

And beſides the diſeaſes that trees are ſubject to, the fruit is often deſtroyed or defaced by ſome kinds of vermin, alſo Birds, the which doth moſt miſchief in the Winter, by pecking off the bloſſom buds: in hard Froſty or Snowy weather, they do likewiſe ſpoil Cherries, the which both Jack-Daws and Jayes doth: amongſt ſmall Birds the Tom-tit and Bull-finch doth moſt miſchief, the which with Lime-twigs conveniently ſet, you may take many of them in hard weather, on your Plumb and Apricock trees, or you may Deſtroy many with a good Trunck, or Stone-bow; as for Jays, mag-pyes, and Jack-Daws, they are to be deſtroyed by ſhooting them, or with Springs, by them that know how to ſet them for the purpoſe, which ſome doth; ſome doth take of theſe fowls alive, and tye them in ſome convenient place, where they will ſcrame or cry, eſpecially the Jay, and will cauſe divers of their kind to gather together, by which means you may make greater deſtruction amongſt them with your Gun: they that dwell near woods may make good uſe of this experiment.

Crows and Jack-daws are great deſtroyers of Peaſe & Cherries, they may be frighted from coming to your Peaſe or wheat, as I have made tryal divers times, and for any thing I know to the contrary, may be as effectual for the preſervation of Cherries, if you ſhoot one or two, or more, if your ground be very large, and then in ſome open place near where they haunt, make a hole about the breadth of a Buſhel, and as deep, or more, and then pull your Crow, or the like, and ſtick and ſcatter the feathers all about the hole, and ſome in the hole, and

throw

feathers continue any thing freſh and dry, there will neither Crows nor Jack-Daws come near to meddle with your Peaſe, nor with your Cherries, I believe, after they have ſeen that ſight.

Snails are likewiſe great enemies to Wall-fruit, and eſpecially to the beſt ſorts of Nectorins; you are to ſearch for them betimes in the morning, or when it raineth, at which times they will be ſtirring about; at other times you may find them in the holes of your wall, if there be any, or in other ſhady places behind weeds or herbs, that grow againſt walls or pails; alſo if in ſeveral places near your trees, you ſet ſome ſmall boards ends, or the like, leaning or lying ſomething hollow under, or behind which the Snails will creep for ſhelter from the Sun, where you may take them and deſtroy them.

Earwigs may be taken and deſtroyed, if in divers places of your Garden you ſtick ſome piece of Canes, or great Kixes of Hemlock, hung or ſtuck with the hollow end downward, ſo as they creep in; alſo the hoofs of Cattel hung on the tops of ſticks in divers places, into which they will creep for ſhelter, and once a day to take thoſe Canes or hoofs and knock them on the ground, and deſtroy the Earwigs with your foot.

Piſs-ants are another ſort of troubleſome gueſt in a Garden, and amongſt Fruits, you muſt ſearch out their hills or place of abode, and having provided ſome ſcalding water, open the ground a little, and pour your water into their hold or habitation. Another way which ſome have uſed to deſtroy them, is by making ſome ſmall boxes of Cards, in the which they have put ſome Sugar, being firſt mingled with ſome Mercury, and beaten very fine, making ſome holes in the boxes of ſuch a bigneſs only as Piſs-ants may creep in, leſt you ſhould deſtroy Bees; theſe boxes are to be hung or ſet in convenient places where the piſs-ants do haunt. Some uſe Brimſtone-powder to ſtop the paſſages out of their holds or habitations, others uſe Tarr, or ſome other Gummy ſtuff, to anoint round the foot of their trees, where they go up to eat their

Fruit; in Standard trees it may do ſomething to prevent them, but the moſt certain way is to prevent them in their places of abode, or dens.

Waſps are likewiſe ſpoilers of Fruit, and may be deſtroyed by ſetting divers Gally-pots or others, half full of water, in convenient places, and ſmearing the tops and inſides with Honey, or Honey'd water; or you may hang ſeveral Glaſſes ſo dreſſed in ſuch trees, where you deſire moſt to preſerve your Fruit from ſuch gueſts.

Caterpillars, of which there are divers ſorts, but thoſe are the worſt enemies to trees and fruit which are bred by the Eaſt wind, when trees firſt begin to ſhoot out their green buds or leaves, the which, ſome years where they prevail, make ſuch deſtruction, that the trees look as if they were blaſted; they are bred within the leaf or bud, or at leaſt quickly make way under the fold of the buds or leaves before they be ſpread out, and there continue until they have deſtroy'd the very heart of the bud that is for ſhoot, likewiſe thoſe for bloſſom and fruit: ſome, that have but a few trees and leiſure, as alſo a love to their fruit, have with a kind of Pump or Force made for that purpoſe, and being ſet into a tub of water, have often waſhed their trees, both againſt their walls, and others, whereby they have ſaved much fruit, beſides ſome convenient ſhoot or growth of their trees, which otherwiſe might have been loſt. Theſe kind of Caterpillars are very prejudicial to young grafts, and inoculated trees, eſpecially of the firſt year which if not timely prevented, doth ſometimes quite deſtroy, or at leaſt hinder much of their growth, and oft ſpoyl the gracefulneſs of their ſhoot. Amongſt young grafts, they muſt be ſearch'd for as I have elſewhere directed. Birds do much injury to young Apple and Pear-trees, by lighting upon the young and tender tops of them to ſearch for Catterpillars, and thereby have broken them, which have cauſed ſome to think, and ſay, they were eaten off by ſome other kind of Vermin. Other ſorts of Catterpillars there are, which are ingendred of Spawn, which at ſometimes of the Spring you may find on divers ſorts

of

of trees and boughs, wrapped as it were in Cobwebs, the which being taken before they are diſperſed, and deſtroy'd they will do no further harm, otherwiſe you may often find they will eat off all the leaves of the trees where they are. Other ſorts there are, but they are but few, and may ſoon be found with diligence. Another ſort that uſe to eat up the leaves of Gooſeberry buſhes, I have mentioned elſewhere, beſides thoſe that ſpoyl Cabbages, Colliflowers, and Turnips, ſpoken of elſewhere; likewiſe ſome affirm with much confidence, that the oft ſmoaking of their of with old hay, or ſtraw, uſing the advantage of the wind in the Spring, to be a ſure prevention.

There is another ſort of Vermin which is a very great annoyance to Cherry-trees, eſpecially great leav'd Cherries; it is a ſmall black Bug, and will be in great numbers on the leaves and ſpringing buds, tainting the tree, although in a very thriveing condition, cauſing the Sap to be at a ſtand, even in the chiefeſt time of growing; what the name of it is I know not, or whether that Bug, call'd a Lady-bird, do cauſe them, I know not, but I do commonly ſee that bug on Cherry-trees, and amongſt thoſe ſmall bugs, whether to feedon them, or to caſt that ſpawn whereof they come: the only cure that I know, is often to waſh or daſh them after the manner mentioned a little before.

Orchards, and Nurſeries, have divers other Enemies and Caſualties whereby they are apt to be ſpoyled, as Deers, Goats, Hares, and Conyes, the beſt and ſureſt prevention is a good Fence; but if Conyes or Hares do come amongſt your trees, either willingly keeping them there, as ſome do, or by coming in againſt your will, if your trees be young or ſmooth bark'd, they will be apt to be ſpoyled by them in hard weather if not prevented, either by pitching up ſome Lathes round your trees, or making ſome Trunks about each tree either with three or with four ſides, or by wrapping ſome old, either Woollen or Linnen Clothes, or old Stockings, about each tree, ſo high as a Hare or Cony may not reach to bark your tree above it, and then dawb it with any kind of dung or gar-

bage of Conyes, *&c.* and this will cauſe that they will not meddle with your tree ſo long as the ſmell thereof remains; alſo ſome uſe Lime, being firſt ſlack'd and being pretty thick, dawb their trees of a convenient height: this muſt be renewed as you ſee cauſe.

To prevent the inconvenience of great and ſtrong winds, which oft occaſions the loſs of much fruit, as alſo the breaking of ſome arms or boughs of your trees; the beſt prevention is to plant ſome ſorts of trees as may break the violence of the wind from your Orchard, yet at ſuch a diſtance, as they may not prove a worſe inconvenience than the wind, either by over-hanging, or hindring the Sun too much from your Orchard, or by the running of their root amongſt your fruit-trees, which in time they may do, and hinder them of much neceſſary nouriſhment; ſome have uſed divers ſorts of Plumbs, ſome Cherries either red or black, which indeed will grow to a great ſtature. I have mentioned divers ſorts, which may ſerve for ſuch a purpoſe, as you may read toward the beginning of the book, only you are to conſider which are of a large growing nature, and which not, and accordingly to plant them at a fit and convenient diſtance.

There are ſome other Caſualties ſometimes happening to fruit, as Blaſtings, Froſts, *&c.* which none but the Provident Hand of God can effectually prevent; only there is a means, that is, and may be uſed, and often to good purpoſe, for ſome ſorts of early bloſſoming, and tender fruits that grow againſt walls, as Apricocks, *&c.* the which in ſome years, and alſo in ſome warm natur'd grounds, and very warm ſituated places, do blow very early, and are oft overtaken with Froſts, and come to nothing, the which miſcarriage to prevent, you may hang ſome Baſſe-matts, or Canvas, or the like before them, from the time of their firſt beginning to bloſſome, until they are well knit or ſet, and for ſometime after, if you ſee occaſion, opening or uncovering them every day in caſe the weather be mild;

but

but open them not too early, nor very late, except the weather be very mild, and after you do once begin to cover, you muſt be careful that you do not neglect to be conſtant, for you muſt know that covering will make them more tender, and therefore more apt to miſcarry: alſo you muſt make ſuch proviſion, that the wind may not cauſe your covering to flam too and fro, and ſo cauſe more miſcarriage to your fruit, then if you had not covered it at all. Alſo know, that by much covering and hindering your trees from the benefit of the Sun in their uſual time of blowing, you may cauſe your fruit to come later than is uſual for that kind of fruit to do; and oft cauſe ſome ſorts of fruit to bear pretty well, which ordinarily doth not at all, or very little. Other ways might be related, both for this laſt mentioned Caſualties, and all the other, but in regard they are either very troubleſome, uncertain, or full of danger, I forbear to relate them.

Of Vines and their Ordering.

FIrſt for the encreaſing of Vines, you may ſet them of cuttings from the fall of the Leaf, to the end of *February*, either all of the ſame years ſhoot or growth, or you may take a joynt or two of the former years growth with your ſet, but it will do well enough being all of the ſame years growth; let them be ſet the depth of two or three joynts in the ground or more, if the joynts be near or thick, and as much above ground, thoſe cuttings are accounted beſt by ſome, that are thickeſt of joynts; let your ground be good, and the ſcituation temperate, not too dry, nor too wet, and after they have had two years growth, you may remove and Plant them in convenient places for bearing, when Vines are taken up to Plant, being but of one years growth, either of cutting or layer, their root conſiſting only of a few ſappy ſtrings, in caſe they be not ſpeedily planted before the wind take their roots, which will quickly be if not prevented, then I ſay your labour and

ex-

expectation is fruſtrate; therefore as I ſaid, let your Plants be of two years growth before you re-plant them, unleſs you uſe more then ordinary diligence; ſome that have choice Vines, and deſire to increaſe them, if they cannot lay them on the ground, do make divers little troffs or boxes, *&c.* and faſten them in convenient places about their vines, and there in lay ſeveral branches to root, and in fit ſeaſon for planting cut them from the Mother-plant, and diſpoſe of them as they deſire, only they are often to moiſten them, that they may take the better rooting: Vines are likewiſe often and eaſily increaſed by laying down ſome branches either young or old, (about half a foot deep in the ground or leſs) which being well rooted, may be cut off and planted elſewhere any time in Winter, and implanting, let them have as much Sun as you may conveniently, the pleaſure or profit, in all likelyhood will be the better, as to the ripening, *&c.* there is ſeveral ways of planting them, ſome againſt Houſe-ſides, where in ſome places they run a great height, and bear very much fruit, ſome againſt lower Walls or Buttreſſes, conſtantly keeping them within ſome ſmall bounds, ſome Plants them againſt Walls, but ſuffers them only to run on the top, or Coping of their wall, ſome againſt Pales or Pole-work hedges or Arbors, and ſome plant them after the manner of Vineyards in ſeveral ſtandards, about three, four, ro five, foot high, and about three or four foot aſunder, ſome tying them up to ſtakes, and ſome without, where they bear fruit very prettily, and moſt commonly ripen well if the ground and Husbandry be but good, (and the ground not to cold) and the kind not to tender: Now the ſeaſon for the pruniug of your Vines, it is any time from the fall of the leaf, to the end of *February*, but moſt cut them from *December*, to the end of *January*, or middle of *February*, and many only in ſome of the twelve days; I have ſometimes cut Vines in *March*, but found no other inconvenience,

You may lay at any time of the year either, Spring, Winter, or Summer.

It is very good Husbandry when your Vine grows old to cut and ſupply young in its place, it will bear better, and fairer fruit.

ence: except their Fruit being a little later in their ripening, which I confeſs is ſomething in caſe your Vines grow on a cold ground or bad ſcituation for Sun; another inconvenience by late cutting, is their aptneſs to bleed much, which to ſome Vines that are not very luſty may occaſion, not only the lateneſs of the Fruits ripening, but ſometimes the ſtarving of the Fruit, and ſometimes although but ſeldom, the death of your Vine; in the cutting of your Vines, if they are very luſty you may leave only one joynt or bud at a place, beſides convenient runners for the furniſhing of your Wall, but where Vines are but moderate in their growth, you may leave two or 3 joynts at the moſt; ſome are ſo diligent and obſervant in cutting, that when their Vines do bleed (as moſt do little or much at the riſing of the ſpring) if you mind it, you may cut ſo as it may not bleed on the buds, but beſide that it bleed not upon the buds they leave leaſt it kill them. As for thoſe Vines that have but little room to ſpread in, they are kept very bare, as only one or two arms, and the reſt cut either within, one or two joynts of the ſtock for bearing; ſo likewiſe thoſe that are planted in ſeveral ſtandards, as a Vineyard, are kept to one or two ſtandards, being faſtned to a good ſtrong ſtake, and cut either very near, or leaving two or three joynts, and in ſome places they have made a ridge between every two ranges of Vines, that ſo the reflexion of the Sun might the better haſten their ripening; but beſides this Winters pruning, they are to be dreſt once or twice in the Summer, once about the time of their blowing, cutting off unneceſſary ſhoots, or placing them in convenient order, and likewiſe bringing your bearers conveniently near you your Wall where they may have the beſt advantage to ripen; the other time of dreſſing or cutting is when they have their full growth or near it, when you are to cut not only ſuperfluous branches that have no Fruit, yet ſo as to keep beauty or comelineſs in your Tree, but alſo to cut the ends of thoſe that have Fruit, leaving ſome two or three joynts above the cluſter leaſt you ſhould ſtunt or ſtarve your Fruit; alſo if you ſee any new or young

ſprouts

ſprouts ſpring out that may rob your fruit, or any way hinder it as to its growth or ripening, you are to cut or pull them away, only if any branch comes forth in convenient places either to lay for increaſe, or to ſupply in place of ſome too old; you are to preſerve it, and help it, that it may be the ſtronger for any the aforeſaid purpoſes, remembring that young are more plentiful in bearing than old, beſides the handſomeneſs; your vine is then too old, when it ſends forth but few or weak ſtarveling ſhoots, and bears but little in compariſon to what it had wont to do: Now in caſe your Vine do not thrive, and bring its fruit to that perfection it formerly did, and that the cauſe was not through the unſeaſonableneſs of the year or weather, then you are to conſider the nature and temper of the ground, from whence your Vine hath its nouriſhment, whether it be not too hot and dry, which oft is accompanied with barreuneſs; in ſuch a caſe you are ſome time in the Winter ſeaſon to open the ground ſome compaſs, where the roots run either more or leſs, according as your Vine is in age or largeneſs of growth, becauſe the older your Vine is, the further it doth fetch its nouriſhment, and accordingly to be helped; firſt cutting the ends of ſuch roots you meet with, and laying ſome good mold or mold mingled with very rotten dung, or having firſt laid the mold to the roots, you may ſpread ſome dung upon the earth, or pour ſome quantity of beaſts blood, the which in ſhort time will ſo renew your Vine that it will become as young again; and thus you may renew and help your Vines with ſoil, either of a hot or colder nature, as you ſee cauſe, and as I have formerly directed before ſpeaking of Wall-trees and their ordering, this fore-mentioned Husbandry will cure the changing of your Vine leaves either red or yellow, when it happens in the growing time of the year, except it proceed from ſome other defect in the root or body, as rottenneſs, or worm-eating or ſome other accidental chance, the which it may poſſibly cure by breeding new roots, and new ſhoots in place of the other; do but remember that the extreams of either heat or cold wet or dry is prejudicial to all plants and fruit-bearing trees,

and

and then you cannot be wanting in the knowledge how to help in caſe of need; Lime-rubbiſh of old Walls, Pigeons dung are highly accounted of, to be mingled with any wet and cold Natured ground, where you plant Vines or other moiſt kinds of Fruit that are tender; as to the bleeding of vines which happeneth by over late cutting, or ſome other accident; I for my part did never know any Vine die by that means, & therefore was never occaſioned to make experiment to that purpoſe, only ſome have ſet down means to ſtop the bleeding, which I ſuppoſe hath been only in caſe of cutting or breaking ſome great arm or branch: the means was either by binding ſome Sear-cloth about the place made of Pitch, Roſin, and Tallow, *&c.* or with ſome hard Wax, or Searing, ſome have boaſted of a charm to that purpoſe: But let this ſuffice for the ordering of Vines, tending only for the pleaſure of the fruit to be eaten.

Of Roſes, their ordering and increaſing.

AS for the encreaſing of Roſes, of which there are thirty or forty varieties, they are not, or at leaſt very rarely increaſed by the ſeeds, although they may even as well as Sweet-bryer, though indeed they are ſomething more tender, neither is ſeed to be had ſo eaſily or plentiful; the truth is, it is with Roſes, as it is with many other Flowering-trees & ſhrubs that are hardy enough, and apt to be increaſed by ſuckers, layers, cuttings, or ſlips, yet being raiſed of ſeed, they come forward very ſlow, & very oft apt to be ſpoiled by hard Winter weather, but if any deſire to ſow their ſeeds, by which means poſſibly ſome varieties may be raiſed from ſome ſorts of them; your beſt way is to ſow them ſo ſoon as they be ripe, yet before they are as I may ſay dead ripe; for I ſuppoſe it may be with them as with Sweet-bryer, which being ſown as ſoon as they turn ſomewhat red, they do better then when they are very ripe, from the end of *Auguſt*, to the end of *September*, is a good ſeaſon; you are to break the Pod or Hip, and ſow

the ſeeds,or you may keep the ſeeds in ſome indifferent tempered mould, until *February* or *March*, but you muſt not keep your mould over dry: the way to ſee the proof of your ſowing more ſpeedily is,that ſo ſoon as you have raiſed ſome plants although they be but little bigger than a good Crows-quill; you may take ſome buds off about the end of *July*, or in *Auguſt* or *September*, for ſo late, and ſometimes a month later you may inoculate Roſes, you may bud them on the White or Damask-roſe ſtock or on other ſorts of Roſes double or ſingle, by which means you may as I ſaid, ſee what variety your ſowing hath produced in a far ſhorter time than the natural Plants will.

Alſo Roſes are, as moſt know, increaſed by ſuckers that ſpring from the roots, the which ſome ſorts of Roſes bring forth in great plenty, after they have ſtood ſometime in a Garden, the which being taken up from the Mother-plant in fit ſeaſon, and planted in convenient order, will furniſh you with flowers according to their kind; they are alſo increaſed by laying down ſome of the ſhoots or branches, covering that part you lay about a hand bredth deep or there about,not covering the very top of the ſhoot, you may keep them down with a hooked or ſnagged ſtick if they be ſtiff,the young ſhoots of the ſame years growth is beſt for the purpoſe, but if your Tree doth not yield, neither ſuckers nor ſhoots fit to lay, then you may cut your Tree pretty near the ground in caſe it be natural, and then it will be apt to ſend forth ſhoots for your purpoſe, and it may be ſuckers likewiſe; but if you may not or will not cut your Tree down low, then you may only top his branches or head, by which means you may have ſhoots either to lay, or at leaſt to bud; but in regard ſome ſorts of Roſes are not very apt to take root,being laid in an ordinary way (as the Muſk Roſe for one, although it will ſometimes grow of ſlips or cuttings)therefore for ſuch it will be your beſt way to prick or hack that part you are to lay with your knife, or which is more ſure for ſuch ſorts, to cut your ſhoot with a croſs-cut and then upward with a ſlit, as you lay flowers. putting a little earth

earth or any convenient thing to keep the ſlit open; you are to cut it at the bottom of a bud or joynt for there it is apteſt to take root, and then lay it down in the earth as aforeſaid, if you lay them in the Summer, they may be fit to take off and plant out the Winter following, remembring to give your layer convenient moiſture in caſe of drowth, you may lay both in winter or Spring likewiſe, and by the winter following they will be fit to cut off and plant as occaſion ſerves, divers ſorts of Roſes are likewiſe increaſed of branches, ſlips or cuttings without root, being ſet in convenient places not too dry, from the fall of the leaf, to the end of *February*, but are to be kept moiſt in caſe of a dry Spring.

The manner how to inoculate is taught before.

Another way for the increaſing of the ſeveral ſorts of Roſes, is by inoculating, which may be beſt performed on ſuch ſorts as are moſt luſty and free of ſhoot or growth, as the White or Damask, *&c.* after your buds are taken and ſhot pretty well, which will be the Spring or Summer following, ſometimes the ſame year they are budded, wch is in caſe of early budding of them, or pruning them much, or heading your ſtock too ſoon; but it is beſt when they do not ſpring until the Spring following, unleſs you bud of the monthly Roſe very timely or early, to have it flower in *Auguſt* and *September*, following, the which it will do being budded in *Aprill* or *May*, as I have often tryed, but as I ſaid, when your buds are pretty well ſhot out, you may if you will lay them to make them natural as afore is mentioned, by laying them down in the earth, or by laying them in ſome pot of earth, *&c.* by inoculating, you may have ſeveral varieties of Roſes grow upon one ſtandard or Tree, and that they may blow together, you are to bud the ſingle ſorts, or ſuch as blow at the ſame ſeaſon together, which will be a pretty ornament in a Garden; as for the order or manner of planting Roſes, it is ſomething different either according to their nature, or at leaſt according to the common practice of Gardeners, as the Musk-roſe is uſually planted by Houſe-ſides, or walls, it being apt to run

high, as alſo by its warm ſcituation it continues the longer in its flowring, it being naturally a late flowring roſe, red Roſes are ſometimes planted one two or three Plants together on borders, among other ſmall ſtandards of Gooſeberries, Corans, *&c.* but moſt commonly by themſelves on borders either in one two or three rows on a border; the Frankford, as alſo the White Roſe, becauſe apt to ſpread and run high, is very fit to plant about Arbors, *&c.* the double yellow roſe which bringeth the feweſt roſes to perfection of any ſort that I know of, doth beſt againſt a Wall, or Houſe-ſide rather, where it hath the advantage of an Eves over it; for in ſuch a ſcituation I have obſerved it to bring moſt Roſes to perfection. The monthly roſe ſo call'd, becauſe of its plentiful bearing of Roſes for four or five, ſometimes ſix months together, when it is not over much pincht with drowth; the beſt way is to have of them in divers ſcituations, eſpecially where they may have warmth and moiſture, and then you may have the pleaſure of them near the matter as I ſaid, but if you find them too luxurious, it will be your beſt way to top ſome of the branches pretty forward if you find they do not knit for Roſes, where they are in an indifferent or midling temper as to the growing or thriving, there they flower moſt; generally all ſorts of Roſes are and may be planted in ſtandards on borders or otherwiſe, as every one likes beſt; Damask Roſes are planted after ſeveral faſhions, ſometimes in faſhion of a head, ſometimes in handſome ſtandards kept ſtaked up, ſometimes by Pales-ſides, ſometimes amongſt other ſtandards of Gooſe-berries and Currans, on borders, by Walk-ſides, or otherwiſe; but if you have reſpect to the comely and orderly growing of your roſes, you muſt keep them ty'd up every one to a ſtrait ſtake, not ſuffering above one or two ſtandards from a root, and keeping them clean from ſuccours, and cut in handſome order ſo ſoon as they have done bearing, and again before Winter if occaſion ſerve; but where the profit of the Roſes is more deſired then the compleat order or handſomeneſs, there you may ſuffer two or

three

three main ſtandards from a root, only cutting the tops of them once a year, any time from the time they have done bearing untill *February*; alſo you are to take up all ſuch ſuckers as run too extravagantly about, which you may Plant in other places as occaſion ſerves, only reſerving here and there one, as a ſupply in caſe any of your ſtandards grow old and do not bear ſo well or ſo fair Roſes as formerly, the which you may cut away and maintain the young in its room, and ſo ſave a new planting; but in caſe your Roſes be of any long ſtanding, and decay through the poverty of the ground, then you are to new dig your borders, and ſupply them with ſome very rotten dung or good earth, and new cut ſuch roots as you meet with in your digging, not fogetting to cut out all the dead and decayed branches, maintaining only what is likely and thriving; this thorow digging and renewing ought to be done any time in the Winter, until the end of February: take notice that damask roſes eſpecially require a free and open air, the want whereof is the reaſon why they bear no better in and very near *London*, only Province Roſes do very well, neither do Damask Roſes bear very well in cloſe grounds much overhung with Trees, although in the Country; the ſeaſon for cutting your Roſes is as I ſaid, ſo ſoon as they have done bearing, or any time to the end of *February* and of ſome only in ſome of the twelve days, and ſome only in *February*, but who ſo cuts in any of the other ſeaſons ſhall not err in it; they that cut in *February*, do it that their Roſes may not be too forward and apt to be ſpoiled by Froſt, but I believe there is more roſes ſpoiled by drowth then by Froſt, know alſo, that Roſes will admit to be cut pretty near without any prejudice to their bearing, and they will bear pretty well where they are not cut at all, if any can abide their cumberſome and unhandſome growing.

Now the means whereby Roſes do often flower out of their natural ſeaſon (beſides that roſe which is call'd the monthly Roſe, which as I ſaid before will be budding and bearing from the time that other Roſes blow until the Winter, if drowth or very

very cold weather hinder not, to prevent which, ſom have uſed Glaſſes on purpoſe to hang over the flowers when the weather grows very cold, whereby their Roſes have continued the longer in their flowering) one means I ſay is by topping or cutting your Roſe trees a little before they blow, or in the time of their blowing; as alſo ſoon after they have done blowing, and then if too much drowth do not hinder, but rather warm and moiſt weather, you ſhall hardly fail of having Roſes about *Michaelmas* ſpring, but uſually the white-roſes of 2 or 3 ſorts do ſeldom miſs if much ſpringing or warm and moiſt weather hit in; there is a ſmall White-roſe call'd *Roſæ Pimpinella*, or the burnet-leaved-roſe, wch is very frequent, in flowring twice a year, if as I ſaid the later ſpring prove not too dry, alſo by late planting if they be bearing plants they will flower the ſame year, but late; but remember as I ſaid, they are furthered by moiſt weather; alſo when they are hindered in their natural ſeaſon by reaſon of drowth, then they will flower towards the declining of the year when ſpring weather hits in, alſo you may have Roſes flower late by inoculating very early, as I ſaid before, concerning the monthly Roſe, but I have had other Roſes do the like, being budded in *April*; I have ſometimes budded in *March*, but the bud was of the former years growth, and did blow pretty timely the ſame Summer, indeed it was upon a monthly Roſe that ſtood very warm, ſo that the ſap did ſtir pretty well; the ſeaſon for planting of Roſes is any time from the fall of the leaf to the end of *February*: take notice, that it is often very ſeaſonable to remove and Plant ſome ſorts of Roſes, even when ſome other are in their pride of flowring, as the monthly and musk-Roſes, and ſome others; therefore for ſuch it will be beſt to ſtay until it be more ſeaſonable to deal with them, but in caſe you cannot, or will not wait for a better ſeaſon, then your beſt way is to top them pretty near, and Plant them as ſpeedily as you can, not ſuffering either wind or ſun to come to their roots, for you muſt know that a Tree taken up whilſt the ſap is ſtirring, will take more hurt in one hour then one

ſeaſonably

ſeaſonably taken up will in two or three days or more above ground

Of Gooſe-berries.

GOoſe-berrys areencreaſed either by ſuckers ſpringing from the roots of the old,or by layers or moulding them up,or by branches or ſhoots cut off & ſet,they will grow likewiſe of the Seeds being ſown as ſoon as they be full ripe,the ſeeds are to be taken out and waſhed or otherwiſe, but it is a needleſs practice being they are ſo apt to be encreaſed,otherwiſe the order of Planting them is as I ſaid of Roſes in ſtandards on borders at four or five foot diſtance, either more or leſs as every one liketh, either of themſelves, or mixed with other ſtandards of like growth, the ſuckers are to be taken from the roots every Winter at leaſt, only reſerving one or two where occaſion requires,as a ſupply in caſe the Mother-plant grows old or decays either in bearing or goodneſs of fruit, it will be worth the while once a year to trim them and cut out the dead or old decaying branches, or other under and unprofitable ſhoots,by which means your fruit will be fair and good ; they are ſometimes planted in form of an hedge, but then you cannot expect either ſo much or ſo good fruit. The ſeaſon for planting and increaſing is from the fall of the leaf, to the riſing of the ſap again, there is at leaſt ſeven or eight ſorts good.

Of Currans.

WHat is ſaid of Gooſe-berries, may in every reſpect be ſaid and performed of Currans, only take notice that the White Curran doth bear more conſtant and better againſt a Wall or Pale, then in ſtandards, although they have but little Sun,yet the more the better both for earlineſs and goodneſs of taſte.

Of

Of Raſp-berries.

THey are planted after the manner of Red-Roſes either two or three rows on a border, either in the Sun or ſhade; yet as I ſaid before, the Sun gives a more pleaſant reliſh to any fruit then the ſhade, alſo the better the ground, the fairer and more plentiful will your fruit be; they are increaſed of Suckers, which ſpring from the Elder Plants, they uſually bear the ſame year they are planted, if drowth or too late planting hinder not, the conſtant order is, that what bears this year, dies after bearing, and what ſprings new this year bears the next; as for cutting of them, you need cut no more of them, than to make them grow a little handſome, and it may be the fruit will be the fairer, cutting too low, waſts ſome fruit you might have had, and your Plants never the worſe, if you love to be neat, you may cut or break out all the dead ſtalks from among the living; the dead of the winter is beſt to do it in, the ſeaſon for planting is the ſame with Gooſe-berries and Currans.

Of Filbirds, and Barberries or Pipriges.

I Set them together becauſe their increaſe, order of planting and Husbandry is a like, they are increaſed of ſuckers, which they do bring forth in great plenty, the which ſhould be diligently taken every Winter at leaſt, having a care not to periſh the old root, only leaving two or three principal ſtandards for bearing, the order of planting is in ſtrait ranges about four or five foot aſunder or more, and ſometimes thicker, either on the outſides of Orchards or otherwiſe, they are ſometimes planted of ſhort ſets, ſometimes of a taller ſtature as every one liketh, or can procure, and as the old Trees decay, you are to nurſe up one or two young ones from a root to ſupply in the place of the old, and ſo ſave a new

They may be increaſed by ſetting of the Nuts, as we do Walnuts.

a new planting, the red Filberds are accounted the beſt, the ſeaſon is from the fall of the leaf, to the end of February, but generally the head of the ſeaſon is beſt and ſureſt, ſtill remember that in all planting of Trees or ſhrubs, the roots are to be topt or pruned, and the head likewiſe as need requireth little or much.

Figs.

ARe increaſed by cuttings or branches, alſo by ſuckers or by layers, they are to be planted againſt a houſe or wall, *&c.* where they may have ſome convenient Sun to ripen them, the ſeaſon is the ſame with the fore-mentioned ſorts of fruit, there is three very good ſorts, they are to be tack'd againſt a wall as Peaches, *&c.* but prune no more then needs muſt.

Walnuts.

THey are only increaſed by ſetting of the Nuts, the which are to be ſet any time in the Winter, but the ſureſt and beſt way is to keep your nuts in ſome mould in ſome convenient place, not too dry, and then ſometime in *February*, by which time they begin to ſpire for root, you are to ſet them in ſome good ground not too hot and dry; ſet them about half a foot aſunder or thereabout, and after a year or 2 growth you may take them up and cut the top or down-right root, and plant them in ſome thinner order, where they may grow until they be of ſufficient growth or ſtature to be planted where they may continue to bear fruit, ſome in ſetting the nuts, and alſo in Planting of young Trees, uſe to put a Tile or ſome ſuch thing to prevent its top or down-right root; the truth is, that although the top root be cut, yet many of them will gather the like root again, therefore it will be your beſt way only to top the ends of each root a little, and to ſpread them what you can in breadth, and as ſhallow as you may conveniently, for it is the top root, and the want of ſufficient ſhallow ſpreading root that is the cauſe why they are ſo long

before they bear fruit, there are divers ſorts of Wallnuts, but thoſe that are largeſt and thineſt ſhell'd are beſt; after they are of convenient growth, they may be inoculated as well as other fruit, the which will occaſion your Trees to bear fruit ſomething the ſooner; the ſeaſon to plant them is the ſame with other Fruit-trees.

Cheſnuts

THeir increaſe and Husbandry is the ſame with Wallnuts, if any odds be, the Cheſnuts are a little the tenderer; I have ſet of the nuts in *March*, and they have grown very well, but if kept in earth as I ſaid of Wallnuts, it is the beſt way.

There is another ſort more choice or rare, call'd the Horſe-Cheſnut, and is increaſed as the ordinary ſort, both of nuts and by laying.

Quinces.

ARe increaſed both of Suckers, layers, or branches, and they may be Grafted & Inoculated as other fruit, although but ſeldom practiſed, but will come to bear the ſooner, for they are generally very bad bearing fruit in moſt places, but for the moſt part they bear beſt where they have a moiſt ſcituation, as near a ſink, *&c.* there are divers ſorts.

Mulberries.

ARe chiefly increaſed by laying or moulding up convenient branches, ſometimes they will grow being ſet of branches or ſlips; alſo they will grow of the ſeed, when the berries are ripe; they are to be bruiſed in your hands and waſh'd, & being dryed, you are to ſow them either on beds made very good, & covered about an inch thick with fine mould, or you may ſow them in pots or boxes, in ſome temperate ſcituation, and after a year,

year, or rather two years growth, you may take them up, prune their roots, and plant them in some thinner order; they are to be sown in *September*, at which time they are full ripe; the season for planting them is the same with other Trees that shed their leaves.

Cornelion Plumb or Cherry.

IS increased by laying, sometimes they will grow of slips or branches, also of the stones, but they will sometimes lie two years before they spring out of the ground.

Medlar Trees.

ARe increased only by grafting, either on the Pear-stock, which is best, or on Quince-stocks; also on the white bush or Hawthorn, it is not worth the while to sow the Seeds or Kernels.

Service-trees are plentiful in divers Woods.

The Line or Linden Tree, with which I will conclude.

IS increased chiefly by laying down the branches, and sometimes by setting the slips or branches; they will grow of the seed sown about the month of *September*, I have seen pretty store under some Trees, that came up of seed falling from the tree, if you can get some seed, which indeed is not very plentiful, you may sow it after the manner as Mulberry-seed is to be, to which direction I refer you.

The Names of several Trees fit to plant by out-Walk sides or otherwise.

WAlnuts.
Chesnuts.
Service-trees.

Black or Honey Cherries.
Line-tree.
Siccamores.
Birch-trees.
Elm-tres.
Cherry-trees.
Mulberries.
Aſh-trees.
Horn beam.
Beach,
Apple and Pear-trees } that bear hard laſting fruit,
Oak-trees.
The Abeal-tree, if the ground be moiſt.
White Poplar and willow, if near water.

There are ſeveral other ſorts of Trees that are fit for the aforeſaid purpoſe; as Fir-tree, wild Pine-trees, *&c.* but let the mentioning of theſe ſuffice at preſent.

Here follows a Catalogue of divers ſorts of Fruit, which I had of my very Loving friend Captain Garrle, *dwelling at the great Nurſery between* Spittle-fields *and* White-Chappel, *a very eminent and Ingenious Nurſery-man, who can furniſh any that deſireth, with any of the ſorts here after mentioned; as alſo with divers other rare and choice Plants.*

The names of divers ſorts of Cherries.

THe May.
Early Flanders.
Duke.
Flanders.
Luke-wards.
Black Orleance.
Heart lip.
Curan or Bleeding heart.
Great Black-heart.
Red heart.
White heart.
Spaniſh-white.

Carnation

Carnation.
Great bearing, or great Murry.
Agriote, or Murello.
Tradeskants.
Spaniſh or Black flanders.
Flanders Cluſter.
Prince Royal or Great flanders.
Double-bloſſom of two ſorts.
Engliſh Ciliegiberrylin, as big as an indifferent Apple.
Portingale.
Cornelion.
Amber.
Moroccow, or Moreſcow.

The Names of divers ſorts of Plums.

MIrabilons, Red and white.
Primordians.
The Amber.
Red.
Blew.
Moroccow.
Violet.
Fardigon.
Black and White.
Matchleſs.
Muſſel.
Black.
White.
Red.
Turky.
Amber.
Pruneola.
White and black.
Date red and white.
Bona Magna.
Or Spaniſh Plum.
Imperial.
Verdocha.
Hungarion.
Green-Oſterly.
Oringe.
Marble plum.
Pear-plums.
Black.
White.
Peſcod two or three ſorts.
Bullin.
Damaſcens two or three ſorts.
Queen-Mother.
Cofferers.
Prune-damſon.
Padrigon, or Damaskens.
Demie.
Kings.
Queens.
Chriſtian. or nutmeg.
White-bully's.
Damſon.

The names of ſeveral ſorts of Apricocks.

THe Alger, or civet.
Maſculine.

Oringe

Oringe.
Roman.
Ordinary.
The great Turky.

The names of divers ſorts of Nectorins.

TAwny.
Painted.
Murry.
Roman-red.
Baſtard-red.
Scarlet.
Ruſſet.
Green two ſorts.
Yellow comes clean from the ſtone.
Garles Nectorin.
White Nectorin.

The Names of divers ſorts of Peaches

NUtmeg both White and red.
Perſian.
Murellow.
Purple.
Modeina.
Orleance.
Savoy.
Navarr.
Magdalen.
Alburge.
Newington.
Bellows or bellis.
Muſk Violet, or Violet
Muſcate.
Princes.
Superintendent, it parts and is red at the ſtone.
Bell-cheveris.
Rumbullion.
Smirna.
Peach peccant excellent.
Depo.
White monſier.
Bloody-monſier.
Black peach.
Grand-Carnation.
Portingale.
Golding.
Roman.
Slane.
Hollmans.
Virona.
Coleraine.
Arundel.
Malecotone.
Deroy.
Double-bloſſom.
Iſland-Man.
Queens.
Grand-Duke.
Brignal.

The Names of ſome Sorts of Grapes.

ORleance,
Allegant
White

White-Muſcadine
Red-Muſcadine.
Parſly-leav'd.
Black Curan-grape without ſtones.
White Curan-grape.
Blew Frontignate, or Muſcate.
White Frontignate, or Muſcate.
Rayſon-grape.
Great-burlate.

Figs.

Blew-ſpaniſh.
Great-blew.
White.
Fig of Marcelles.
The little yellow.
The tawny fig.

Apples.

Pippins.
Great-golding.
Small golding or bayford.
Kentiſh.
Kirten.
Ruſſet.
Green.
White Preſerving Bellebone.
Holland or Dutch.
Musk.
Carmel.
Roman.
Carliſe.
Italian.
French.
Winter-laſting.
Summer pippin.
Black Pippin.
Renets.
Golding.
Lincolnſhire.
Ruſſet.
Kentiſh-ren.
Ruſſetings.
Gouldings.
Blandrill.
Pear.
Red-ruſſet.
Harm-ruſſet.
Harvie.
Royal-pearmain.
Winter.
Summer-pearmain.

Royal-Apple.

Queenings.
White.
Red.
Baſtard.
Genetings.
Marget-apple.
Famguſtion.
Pome-water.
Marygold-ſtoken.
Winter-ſtoken.
Sage-apple.

Roſe-

Roſe-apple
Flower of Kent.
Winter braudin.
Davy-apple. Davy-gentile.
Old-wife. Gaunt-apple.
French bovillion.
Kentiſh codling.
Henretta-Marya.
Kitchen-apple.
Gilly-flower.
Powel-apple.
Pigs ſnout.
Rich-pomorom.
White-Coſtard. Gray.
Red Coſtard.
Black-apple.
Pome-paris.
Rybon.
Hubard.
Violet.
Sir *Michael Stamps*-apple.
Pome-ray.
Cotton-apple.
Seek no farther.
Angels-bit.
Mrs. *Clents*-apple.
Boulton greening.
Dutch Cap-apple.
John-apple.
Oringe-apple.
Lordin.
Cider-apple.
Elliot apple.
Genet-moyle.
Red-ſtreak.
Red-reed-ſtreek.

The names of divers ſorts of Pears.

PRimatin, or Primitive pear.
Early-Chiſell.
Brunſwick.
Carval.
Geneting-pear.
Green-chiſell.
Marget.
Pear-twiee.
Sand-pear.
Okenbury, or Green-windſor.
Winſor.
Sliper.
Ruſſet-katherine.
Yellow-katherine.
King-Katherine.
Winter-katherine.
Burgamots.
The Oringe.
Summer.
Winter:
Hamdens.
Burgamot-debuga.
Soveraign pear.
Summer-boncretien.
Winter-boncretien.
Yellow-boncretien.
Winter-Windſor.
Bura-de-roy.
Great-bura.
Gray-bura.
Double-headed.
Dionere.
Double-bloſſom.

Matre-

Mater-John.
Lewis.
Biſhops-Cenſer.
Pound-Pear.
Cheſter.
Winter-musk.
Portingale.
Diego.
Doves.
Malbone.
Colvale.
Greenfield.
Winter-greenfield.
Slipper-pear.
Norwich.
Pigs-tale.
Coker.
Kings-pear.
Queens-pear.
Liquor-bit.
Grifford.
White-robert.
Swallow-pear.
Roſalent.
Ladies-buttock.
Sugar.
None-ſuch.
Emperors.
Painted-pear.
French-Wardens.
Spaniſh-wardens.
Engliſh-warden.
Great-red-warden.
Parkinſons-warden.
Winter-musk.
Sweet-william.
Violet.

Lordin.
Biſhops-tongues.
Ruſſet-poperin.
Green-poperin.
Great-poperin.
Black-pear of *Worceſter*.
Sherbone-pear.
Cornie-pear.
Mrs. *Clints* pear.
Colleraſhaw.
Amadat.
Deadman-pear.
Mullibuſh-pear.
Digby.
Mompelier, a great Winter-pear.
Bareland.
Burning-pear.
Gilly-flower.
Lyſumber.
Longevel.
Garrets.
Winter-haſting.
Half-ſpaun.
Bell.
Pettworth.
Purgin.
Bell-bone.
Quince.
Mounſier John.
Roths-pear.
Quinces.
Apple-portingale.
Pear-portingale.
Barbury.
Engliſh.

Of the Ordering of the

KITCHIN GARDEN.

And first of the Sowing of Peaſe.

TAke notice that the earlieſt ſorts are for the moſt part as hardy, if not more hardy, than the moſt ordinary Field-Peaſe; they are ſown after the manner of Field-Peaſe, or, which is moſt ſuitable to our purpoſe, having only a deſign of laying down rules or directions proper to Gardening; you are to dig your ground or if it be much, and lye convenient, you may plough it very well and harrow it, and then you may, as ſome do, with a kind of a plough called a drill (as I think) and one horſe to draw it, make ſeveral Trenches or gutters about a foot and a half aſunder, or leſs if the ground be not very rich, and about three inches deep, in the which you may ſow your Peaſe, covering them with a rake. I ſuppoſe a quart of ordinary white Peaſe may ſow about a pole of ground, or if you ſow Peaſe in ſome ſmall quantity, as in a private Garden, it will be your beſt and handſomeſt way to range a line or two, and with the corner of a Howe to make your trayls or gutters about ſuch a diſtance as aforeſaid; the reaſon of this order is that you may the bet-

better go between them to gather your Peaſe without treading on them, alſo you may, obſerving this order, go between and cut up the weeds, and mould up your Peaſe with a Howe as occaſion ſerves; you are to be careful that you cover your Peaſe very well, and avoid ſcattering of any beſides, leſt it occaſion the mice to ſearch further, and meet with your Peaſe; know alſo that you are to ſow your Peaſe ſomething thicker, when they are to undergo the hazards of a Winter, then you need when you ſow them in the ſpring. After the ſame faſhion you are to ſow Rouncefal Peaſe, but a great deal thinner, and the ſpaces wider, becauſe they grow a great deal larger, eſpecially the great Maple; alſo they muſt be well ſtuck with ſticks of a good length, eſpecially if the ground be very good, or that they grow under or near high Trees or hedges, which will cauſe them to run up the higher, two rows of ſticks may ſerve for three rows of Peaſe, incline the heads of your ſticks inward towards one another, that you may the better paſs amongſt them, if they be not ſtuck well they will not bear ſo well, and will be apt to rot, eſpecially if the weather ſhould prove very moiſt when they are well grown, and indeed other ſorts of Peaſe, if ſown on very rich ground, or in cloſe places amongſt Trees, ought to be ſtuck; take notice that indifferent thin ſowing and good ſticking are very neceſſary means to have good Crops of Peaſe, in ſuch ſcituations, ſome obſerve in ſmall Garden-ground, to ſet the Rouncefal Peaſe about three or four inches aſunder, making three rows on a yard wide bed, and ſtick them well, and if you ſet or ſow your peaſe ſomething too thick, then you may (when the danger of miſcarriage by hard weather, &c. be paſt) take up what you think will be too many to ſtand in that place, and ſet them in ſome other, and they will do as well as thoſe that remain unremoved, only water them at their firſt planting; take notice that thoſe Peaſe you ſow very early, require a pretty warm ſcituation, and rather dry than moiſt, alſo forget not after they are about three or four inches high, to dab up the mold a little to your Peaſe on each ſide of them with a Howe, cutting up the weeds likewiſe, if

any be amongſt them. Know alſo that it is not convenient to beſtow either dung or ſoyl on your Peaſe ground, except it be very poor, not only in reſpect of your Peaſe, which will ripen ſooneſt on an indifferent midling ground, but in regard of the Crop of turnips which you may have after your Peaſe are ripe and gone, which are beſt and ſweeteſt when they grow on a ground not very rich or forc't with dung. The ſeaſon to ſow your Peaſe is about *Alhallontide*, either a little before or a little after for the forwardeſt. And likewiſe from *February* until the end of *Aprill*, ſometimes in *May*, if of a very quick kind, as Hot-ſpurs or the like, the which ſorts being ſown in the ſpring on an indifferent ground, I mean not too rich, nor very poor, may bring Peaſcods fit to gather in eight or nine weeks, if exceſs of wet hinder not, or the ground is not of a cold or wet nature.

Beans are to be ſet about a foot or ſomewhat more aſunder every way, eſpecially if the ground be rich, or much over-ſhadowed with trees or high hedges, or they may be ſown or ſet in the form as Peaſe in trayles or gutters, allowing about a foot and a half between each row, and ſetting your beans about half a foot aſunder, be carefull to cover them well, leſt the Mice diſappoint you of part of your crop; be carefull to keep your ground clean from weeds amongſt your Beans with a good ſharp Howe, as oft as occaſion requires. Some top their Beans whilſt they are very young as about half a foot high, the which may occaſion them to branch the better, and ſo yeild the more profit; but where this good husbandry is uſed your Beans muſt not be ſet too thick or near together. Others do not top their Beans until they be about two foot high or more, to the end their beans may ripen the better together, that ſo they may have their crop off in good time, that they may ſow their ground with Turnips, others ſo ſoon as they have the chiefeſt of their crop off, do cut their bean-ſtalks within a little of the ground, which often occaſions a new crop from the ſame beans.

The

The ſeaſon for ſetting Beans is from *Alhallontide* to the end of *May*, but moſt commonly in *February* and *March* in private gardens, there is but few ſets in *December* and *January*, except the weather be very mild.

Of the ſowing of Parſnips and Carrots, &c.

FIrſt, you are to take care that your ground be competently rich or hearty for the purpoſe, if not to beſtow ſome dung or ſoil thereon, that ſo you may not dig and ſow to no purpoſe; if your ground be of a ſtiff or Cloungy nature, it will be your beſt way to trench it at leaſt a ſpit, a paring and a ſhovelling; ſo likewiſe if it be weedy and ſowre, and in your trenching to lay your ground in ridges, it will mellow & ſweeten the better. The order or manner is, firſt to make a trench (where you are to begin to dig) about two foot wide or more, and of what length you think fit, and ſo to obſerve a conſtant order both for breadth and depth, and then where the next trench is to be, firſt pare in the weeds or upper part of the ground only the breadth your trench is to be, & fling it into the bottom of your firſt trench, and then dig and turn your ſpits, filling up your former trench, and after ſhovel up the crums and lay them on the top, and ſo continue a conſtant order until you have trench'd what you will; if you ſee cauſe, and your ground will bear it, you may dig your ground two ſpit deep, and then in the ſpring, when you are to ſow your ground, you are to level it, digging it about half a ſpit deep or leſs, rather than turn up any weeds, &c. Some do only dig their ground in the winter but ſingle ſpit, and then when they ſtir it in the ſpring to ſow, they are apt to turn the weeds or top of their ground up again, which cauſeth the weeds to multiply and ſpring up before their Crop; but if your ground be mellow and for ordinary uſes, you may only pare the weeds clean, and ſo let it reſt until the ſpring, and then dig it when you are to ſow it, only if need require you may ſpread your dung on

it,

it, and let it lye all the winter; but they that have much ground to dig and ſow, find a great convenience in trenching and making as much ground ready againſt the ſpring as may be, beſides the benefit of mellowing and ſweetning it. Another thing I would have you take notice of, and that is that you do not ſow one ſort of Crop too often upon one and the ſame piece of ground, but ſow it with changeable Crops, eſpecially Parſnips and Carrots, the which being ſown too often without change, will be apt to canker, rot, or be very apt to be worm-eaten, although the ground be maintained very rich. I do not ſpeak this of the great-garden grounds in or near *London*, where their grounds are in a manner made new and freſh once in two or three years, by dung and ſoyl and good trenching; ſo that their ground is as it were new and freſh for one and the ſame kind of Crops every year. Again, if the ground be Green-ſword ground your care muſt be to take but thin ſpits, and cut or break it well, eſpecially if you intend it for roots the ſame year, or you may obſerve a kind of Trenching, by paring the ſword into the trench, and ſo digging your ground in order with thin ſpits, if it be of a ſtiff nature, it will be your beſt way to let it have the benefit of the Winter Froſt to mellow or ſweeten it, and it will likewiſe work the better when you come to ſow it; you are to conſider of what nature and temper ground is, for there are ſome ſorts that are of a kind of ſtiff or Cloungy nature, and will not fall ſmooth and handſome under the rake, except it hath lain three or four days after the digging, for ſuch ground you muſt defer your ſowing until you find your ground will rake. And ſo on the contrary, ſome grounds will bake and lie ruff if they be not ſown quickly after it is digged; but in all grounds it is beſt to ſow, rather in a dry time then in a moiſt, if it be raked or trod in a wet time, they will be apt to bake or bind, ſo as your ſeed cannot get out of the ground: the manner of ſowing your Parſnips, Carrots or Onions is, having prepared your ground, you are if it be to be ſown in great

great quarters, and not trod into beds, firſt with a howe, or any other convenient thing, to mark or trace it out into ſeveral ſlips or ſpaces, of ſuch a bredth as you think fit for your ſowing, whether brand caſt or otherwiſe, your traces is a rule to you that you may ſow your ground in order and miſs none, neither ſow any twice, which is apt to be done when one ſows by gueſs. Sow your ſeed as equal as you can, but be careful you do not ſow too thick, but yet better a little too thick than too thin, for you may help too thick when you cannot add where any is wanting: and then you are to rake it only ſo as to cover your ſeed, the which twice in a place may be ſufficient, that is, once from you, and lightly back again in the ſame place; but if you do beſtow more raking, you are to do it ſo lightly as not to uncover your Seed again, but if your ground be ſandy, or other very light ground, it will not be your worſt way to tread it all over, leaving a very little diſtance between every footing, and by ſo doing, you may both cover your ſeed better, and make your work the handſomer, they that ſow a great deal may in the ſtead of raking it by hand, harrow in their ſeed, but if you love to ſee your work lie very level and ſmooth, be careful to level well before you ſow, leſt by endeavouring to bring that to paſs afterwards, you rake your ſeeds in heaps. You are in caſe your ground be of a Clungy or ſtiff nature, to break the clods with more labour and diligence, leſt if it lye over ruff, you bury your ſeed, or be more troubled to rake your ground when it is ſown, they that have but a little to ſow, and it be of ſuch a nature as it will not rake, they muſt cover their Seed by ſpitling it in with a ſpade; it is likewiſe a ſure and good way to ſpittle in ſeed where the ground is very light and apt to fall ſmooth, for by ſpitling you may be ſure to cover your ſeed well, and thereby ſave a week or a fortnights growth, in caſe a dry ſeaſon ſhould happen upon the ſowing of your ſeed. You may mix a little Lettice-ſeed with your Parſnip or Carrot-ſeed, take heed you do not put in too much leſt you do ſpoil your Roots, for they will

will hinder very much if over many; or you may put a few carrot-ſeed amongſt your Parſnips, and ſo on the contrary. Alſo if your ground be very rich, you may ſprinkle a few radiſh-ſeed amongſt your Roots.

The ſeaſon for ſowing your Parſnips is either in *February* or *March*, for it is a very hardy ſeed, but yet would not be ſown later then *March*, for it doth lye a pretty while in the ground before it ſpring: I have known ſome ſow Parſnips in the beginning of *November*, and ſometimes in *October*, and do very well; but from *February* to mid-*March*, is a very ſure and good ſeaſon.

Carrots may be ſown from *February* to the end of *April*, but if you begin in *February*, the ground ought not to be of a cold or wet conſtitution, the middle of *March* is a very ſure and good ſeaſon. The next thing to be conſidered is that after your Roots are come up about two or three inches above ground, defer not to weed them, if ſooner the better; for if they ſhould be much over-grown and ſtanted for want of timely weeding or ſizing, they will never amount to that profit or goodneſs which otherwiſe they might have done by timely and good Husbandry, within a ſhort time after they are weeded, before they ſmother one another you are to ſize them, by plucking up, or which is better, by the uſe of a ſharp howe to cut up, leaving none nearer then a good ſpan aſunder or thereabout, and by performing this Husbandry pretty timely, both your labour will be leſs, and your profit more; if your ground be very rich, you are to give the more diſtance, becauſe the tops or blades will be ſo rank that they will much hinder one another in thriving in the roots.

Onions may be ſown either in *February*, *March* or *April*, for to dry, to be ſpent all the Winter after, but to uſe green in Sallets, &c. you may ſow from *April* to the end of *Auguſt*. Let them be timely weeded, and likewiſe ſized, by pulling them up where they grow too thick, that they may be about three fingers or near a hand breadth aſunder if you deſire to have

have your Onions great, which they will be, if the ground be good, and timely thinned as aforelaid. You may ſow a few Leek-ſeeds amongſt them if you deſire to have them great; and then if you deſire to improve them further, you may take them up, and lay them pretty deep, and according to their depth, they will white and grow larger if the ground be Rich; you may lay them when your Onions are ripe or ſomewhat after, you may if you will ſcatter a few Parſnip, Carrot, or Radiſh ſeeds amongſt your Onions; they will be great, and a few will do no hurt or hinderance to your Onions. You may obſerve the ſame order for ſowing Onions, as of other Roots, either on Beds or larger pieces of ground, either ſpitled in, or trod and raked.

Of Turneps and their Ordering.

THey are uſually ſown on the ſame ground where forward Peaſe or Beans grew, they ſpend ſweeteſt being ſown on an indifferent midling ground, for being ſown either too early, or on ground very rich, they ſpend either ſtrong or bitter, and many of them are apt to rot; they prove very good, being ſown on a fallow intended for Barley, *&c.* The beſt Seaſons to ſow them in, is from the beginning or middle of *June*, to the middle of *July*, it is not very ſure to ſow later; they are likewiſe ſown in *March*, *April*, and *May*, for forward ſpending; but as they are oft ſubject to miſcarry, being ſown ſo early, ſo on the other hand they ſeldom ſpend very well, or if they do, they laſt good but a little while; it is a uſual thing to ſow twice or thrice ſome years before they take, by reaſon of a ſmall bug called the Garden-flea, and there is no remedy but patience and ſowing again. The order of ſowing is, if you plough your ground for them, you are to harrow it once in a place before you ſow, and then harrow it once or twice in a place, as need requires, to make it lye fine and ſmooth; it will be the eaſier and better to Howe when the Turneps come up. They are ſown either brand-caſt or otherwiſe; the quantity

of ſeed which may ſerve an Acre of ground, is a pound and an half, but with moſt three pound is ſown upon an Acre. They are to be ſized as other roots, rather wider aſunder than leſs, about eight or nine inches is a good convenient ſcantling; it is the ſeaſon of the year or the difference of ground, which makes the difference either in goodneſs or badneſs of Turneps; for as I ſaid, the too early ſowing cauſeth them to ſpend ſtrong or ſticky, ſo likewiſe their being ſown in ground too rich, will make them ſpend very ſtrong, and many, both too early ſown, and on too rich a ground, will cauſe many of them to run down like Rapes, whereas the ſame ſort of ſeed ſown ſeaſonably on an indifferent midling ground, they will both ſpend ſweet, and keep to their kind as to the ſhape; there are ſeveral ſorts of Turneps, and all good, but the red ſided is generally moſt accounted, for the ſweeteſt and beſt to ſow early, but the yellow Turnep ſpends dryeſt and firmeſt; the long is the moſt watry, but a good ſweet root; there are other good ſorts, but let this be ſufficient for the ordering of Turneps, *&c.*

Of Radiſhes and their Ordering.

WHoſo deſireth to have Radiſhes good and betimes, muſt make his ground very good, otherwiſe they will be worm-eaten, and run up to ſeed, and never be fit to eat. The order of preparing the ground is as followeth; firſt, if you deſire to begin very timely, as in *January* and beginning of *February*, you are to make choice of a warm ſcituated place, and then to provide a pretty quantity of green or new Stable dung and litter together, according to the quantity of ground you intend to ſow; for if it be for the uſe of a private Family, a little bed at a time will be ſufficient, for they that deſire to have them all the Spring and Summer, muſt be ſowing every fortnight according to their ſpending: Being provided as aforeſaid, you are to trench in your dung in ſome pretty quantity, and in ſuch

ſuch order, that the dung of one trench may touch the dung of the next, that your ground may be husbanded every where alike; as for the depth, you may uſe your diſcretion, and as your ground will bear, for if your dung be covered but half a foot thick with mold, it may be ſufficient for the purpoſe; but if you will not be at the coſt of trenching, good digging may ſerve, laying your ground in good order, and breaking the clods as occaſion requires; and if you cannot get new ſtable dung, which is beſt for this purpoſe, then any old ſtraw, or old caſt hay, or any other dung you can get, yet the lighteſt is beſt for trenching, and the rotteneſt to dig in an ordinary way, but if your ground be not very good at preſent for your purpoſe, your beſt and ſureſt way is, after you have trenched or digged it, to ſcatter ſome very rotten dung converted to mould, or the bottom of a Wood-ſtack, or ſome Lime-rubbiſh of old walls, well cleanſed from Bricks, or the like, whereby your ground will be fit for the aforeſaid purpoſe, or any the like; your ground being made ready as aforeſaid, and the ſeaſon come, you are to ſow your ſeed pretty thick, either on beds or larger quarters, if on beds or borders, your beſt way is to ſpittle it in, turning your hand in the working, ſo as to cover your ſeed, and then to ſmooth it over either with a rake, or the back of your Spade, but if you ſow greater quantities, then you are, as I formerly ſaid of Carrots, to tread in your ſeed, and then lightly to rake it over, be careful to ſow and tread your ground in a dry day leſt it bind.

When your Radiſhes are come up, and the danger of miſcarriage by hard weather and the birds be paſt, you are to cull or thin them, that they may ſtand about three fingers breadth aſunder, or thereabout, which may be ſufficient for the more forwardeſt ſowings; but for the more later ſowings, they muſt have more diſtance, becauſe the tops or leaves will grow more rank and large, and will cauſe them to neck for ſeed before they are come to any convenient ſize for uſe; ſo likewiſe if your later ſowings are near hedges, or the like, they will be apt to run up and neck before they are good for any

thing, therefore let them have the more diſtance given them.

Take notice that the more early ſowings do commonly take better than the midling, I mean, of *March* or *April*; and becauſe then the Sun begins to have ſome power, and the ground is apt to be dryer; but the chief reaſon is, then the Garden-fly is very brief, which will deſtroy or ſtunt them without often watering, and ſo more and more till *May* be paſt except the weather prevent; but in caſe of dry weather, you muſt ply your Radiſhes with water, and in ſo doing your Radiſhes will get ſtrength, and be out of the danger of the fly quickly; alſo your care muſt be to keep the Chaffinches from your Radiſhes, chiefly at the firſt ſpringing out of the ground, for they will pull them up, and eat only the two firſt leaves that peep, whereby you may quickly loſe your crop of Radiſhes; for prevention you are to ſhoot ſome of thoſe kind of Birds, and pull them, and ſcatter their heads and Feathers all about where you ſow your Seed, and ſo long as they keep freſh, thoſe Birds will not trouble you, but be ſure to ſtrew new Feathers as you ſee occaſion, untill your crop be well come up, and the leaves ſpread, and then they will not meddle with them; you may if you will, and if your ground be ſufficient, have a crop of Carrots or Parſnips on the ſame ground amongſt your Radiſhes, but then you muſt be ſure to cull them betimes, and give them the better diſtance; as alſo to draw them off as ſoon as they are ready, leaſt you ſpoil your other crop: Take notice, that although I ſaid, ſpeaking of the preparing of your ground, that half a foot thickneſs of mould might be ſufficient above the dung for Radiſhes, yet if you intend a crop of Parſnips or Carrots amongſt them, then it is beſt to allow an ordinary ſpit deep of mould above your trencht dung if it be very new; the ſeaſon for ſowing is as I ſaid, from *January* until *September*, if any deſire to have them ſo late; but it is only the black Radiſh that is ſown ſo late, and only of ſome few for *Autumn* or Winter ſpending: Take notice, that Radiſhes ſown after the midſt of *June*, do not run up to Seed as the forward ſowings do.

Lettice

Lettice is very hardy, and may be ſown as early and as late as Radiſhes, either on heads alone, or thinly ſcattered amongſt other things, as Beans, Carrots; and if you deſire to have ſome Cabbage, they muſt be ſown thin, or quickly to cull them a good diſtance aſunder, and in ſo doing, you may have your deſire if your kind be right for the purpoſe; they that love them muſt ſow them often, becauſe the firſt ſowings will ſoon run up to Seed.

Spinage is ſown both early and late, and is very hardy; they that deſire to have it all the Summer for their uſe, muſt ſow it very often, for it quickly runs up to Seed in the Spring and Summer Months; if you would have it grow very large, then your beſt way is to ſow it very thin, or ſtray amongſt other convenient Crops, where it may not ſpoil other things, or on heads alone, or trails on the edges of other heads: it is uſually ſown about *James-tide* or *Bartholomew-tide*, to uſe in the Winter or Spring, and uſually doth not run up to Seed ſo ſoon as that which is ſown early in the Spring.

Garden Creſſes and Charnil are ſown very often in the Spring and Summer Months, to uſe together as a very acceptable Sallet to many; alſo Charnil is ſown about *James-tide* or *Bartholomew*, to uſe in the Spring, and of ſome it is ſown oft on hot heads to uſe in the Winter.

Corn Sallet is ſown about *James-tide* or ſooner, to uſe in the Spring chiefly.

Sweet Chernil, the Seed is beſt ſett or ſown as ſoon as it is ripe, but if ſown in the Spring, it may chance to lie in the ground until the Spring following.

Purſlane is ſown in *April* or *May*, it is ſomething tender; they that would have it betimes, muſt make a hot head for it, after the manner of a Cowcumber head, or ſow it on a Cowcumber head after the Cowcumbers are planted out, it loves a pretty deal of water in dry weather; if you would have it grow great for to pickle, you muſt draw it up when it is about two or three inches high, and prick it out pretty thin in good ground, keeping it moiſt eſpecially at firſt planting out, many times

times it will be as forward to cut for uſe, being ſown about the end of *April*, or beginning of *May*, as that which is ſown in Mid-*March* without a hot head, if it be helpt with often watering, in caſe of dry weather.

Aliſanders is ſown about *Midſummer* or later, to be ſpent in the Spring; chiefly in Lent, as ſoon as the Seed is ripe, is a ſure and good time, ſow it in any by-place, although it be ſomething ſhady.

Red beets is ſown in the Spring, either ſtray amongſt your Onions, or other roots, or the Seed prickt out on heads pretty thin, that they may be great to uſe for Sallets, or to garniſh Diſhes: And

Skerrets require a rich ground, inclining rather to moiſture than drouth, they are ſown of Seed very thin amongſt other things in *February* or *March*; but the ſureſt way in ordinary grounds, is to ſett them of ſlips being parted as ſingle as may be, and ſett on the edges of your Onion heads, or about half a foot or more, which is beſt aſunder on heads by themſelves in ground that is good, for then they will be fit for uſe the Winter and Lent following; if they be ſet too thick, or above one ſlip in a place, they will ſtarve one another; they are apt to Canker, and therefore require freſh and well ſeaſoned ground by Winter Husbandry, Scorſonera, or Vipers graſs; the roots are uſed by ſome, as Skerets or Parſnips, they are increaſed either by ſowing the Seeds, or by parting and ſetting the tops of the roots when the roots are taken up for uſe; alſo the roots being cut or broken into ſeveral pieces and ſet in good ground, not over dry, will in ſhort time yield conſiderable increaſe; about eight or nine inches aſunder is a convenient diſtance: they are held to be very cordial and excellent in feavers, as I have had experience thereof ſeveral times; the Spring is the beſt ſeaſon, yet I have ſett of them moſt times in the year with good ſucceſs.

Horſe-radiſh is increaſed by ſetting the upper part or tops of the root, and by ſprouts ſpreading from the Elder-roots, alſo by pieces of roots left in the ground accidentally, or purpoſely

cut

cut or broken off for that purpoſe; they have a large ſeaſon, even from one end of the year to the other; chiefly the Spring, the better the ground, the ſpeedier will your profit be.

Tarragon is increaſed by ſetting the tops or ſlips, but beſt and ſooneſt by ſprouts that run from the roots, which it doth yield indifferent plentiful if the ground be good; if the tops or ſtalks be cut down towards the Winter, and a little rotten dung laid on it, it will cauſe it to ſpring the luſtier and better in the Spring, when it is chiefly in uſe either of it ſelf, with Oyl, or amongſt other Sallet herbs: the ſeaſon is the Spring, if you ſett it of tops or branches, keep it moiſt until it be taken root.

French or Kidney-beans may be ſett any time, from the beginning of *April*, to the middle of *May*; they are ſomething tender, therefore they that would ſow them to have them with the firſt, are to ſow them on a pretty warm bed, or ſo as you may defend them in caſe of cold, or cold wet weather; and when the weather is pretty mild they may Plant them out in ranges or rows, about ſeven or eight inches or leſs aſunder, and about fifteen plant-inches between each row, and to water them at firſt planting, they are very apt to grow if the weather be warm, and when they are well taken, you may ſtick them with pretty tall ſticks if the ground be very good, two rows of ſticks to three rowes of Beans, or you may ſtick a few ſhorter ſticks in the middle row; if you love ſuch kinds of fruit as this, then it will be a very good way to provide your ſelf of that ſort of Peaſe called

Sugar Peaſe, which is to be dreſt and eaten after the ſame manner as French Beans, and may be ſown earlier, and be fit to ſpend before French Beans are ready; you may ſow them in *February* or *March*, and ſtick them as French Beans: Both theſe and French Beans being gathered young, ſpend the ſweeter and better.

The gray kind I take to be the beſt.

White or curled Endive, if it be ſown to Still, and that

that you may ſave Seed of it, the Spring is the ſeaſon; but if to white and uſe in *Autumn* and beginning of Winter for Sallet, as it is moſt commonly, then your ſeaſon is from the middle of *June* to the end of *July*, not much later on good ground, and not very thick, that ſo it may grow the larger, and come on the quicker, and then as you have occaſion, or as the ſeaſon requires, you may white it any of theſe ways following; firſt dig or trench a piece of ground, according to the quantity you deſire to white, and then by a line for order and handſomneſs, with ſuch a ſtick as we uſually ſet Beans, make holes, and having gathered the leaves of each Plant together in your hand, ſet it up to the very top of the leaves, and by planting it very pretty near together you will ſave ground, and the ſetting of one Plant will be the cloſing of the former, and ſave ſome labour, and by this means you may quickly have it for your uſe: Another way is, firſt ſow your Seed on a bed or ſtray amongſt other crops, and when it is grown up about a handful high or leſs, you may Plant it in order on beds not too thick, but ſo as it may grow large, the ground muſt be very good for the Purpoſe, and when the ſeaſon draws near to uſe it, on a dry day, when your Plants are dry, you may gather the top of each Plant together, and tie them pretty cloſe with a piece of Baſs, and in a little time the inmoſt part of your Plant will be white and criſp, and fit for uſe; theſe ways are ſure and good if too much wet do not ſpoil and cauſe it to rot; ſome do white their Endive and other ſorts of Sallet of like uſe by laying them in Sand or Earth, either within or without doors, ſome by covering their herbs with dung or litter, which if tied up firſt, will be ſomething Better. By theſe means or ſuch like, divers ſorts of herbs are or may be whited, as Sellony or Smallage, Sweet Parſley, Chardones, Succory, *&c.* whereby it is made more criſp and acceptable to many.

Cabbages and Colworts are ſown of Seed between *James-tide* and *Bartholomew-tide*, alſo in *February* and *March*, but thoſe ſown about *James-tide* are for the moſt Part more ſure, and earlier in cabbaging; but yet if your Seed be of the early

early kind, they will come to perfection very quick, although ſown in the Spring. The ordering of them is, after they are come up about a handful high or leſs, (whether they were ſown on Beds together, or aſtray amongſt other Crops, as Turnips, or *Michaelmas* Onions as they are called) they are to be drawn up and ſett in ſome thinner order, either ſet or laid up, to the ſetting on of the leaves, in rows, about ſix inches between each row, and about four or five inches aſunder, and ſo to remain untill the Spring, and then in *February*, *March*, *April* or *May*, you may take them up, and Plant them in ſome thinner order, where they may Cabbage; you muſt dung the ground pretty well where you Plant them, either on the edges of your quarters where you ſow your Carrots, or, which is in my judgment better, in a quarter or piece of ground together by themſelves, about three foot aſunder or little leſs, and when they are pretty well grown, and the weeds are ſomewhat grown up amongſt them, you are with a Hoe to cut up the weeds, and draw them up round about each Plant with your Hoe, the which will be ſome advantage to your Cabbages as well as the ground; thoſe which are ſown in the Spring or riſing of the year, are to be raiſed on a hot bed, or amongſt your earlieſt ſown Sallet, otherwiſe they will not Cabbage to any good purpoſe, except they be of the *Dutch* or earlieſt ſorts; yet this advantage you will have by your Summer Plants, they will continue green and ſound when your Winter Plants are periſhed and gone by the Winters froſt, and their more forward growing to perfection; you are to ſee to your Seed when it is coming up both the early and the later ſowings, otherwiſe you may loſe your labour and Seed, by thoſe ſmall Birds call'd Chaffinches, which will pull up and eat your Plants as ſoon as they peep out of the ground, and all that lieth uncovered of your Seed; the way of prevention is, if you ſow on a bed, to cover it with ſome old nets which many uſe, or elſe to ſhoot, or by other means to get ſome of the aforeſaid Birds and ſcatter the ground with their Feathers,

the which I have found very effectual ſo long as the Feathers kept any thing freſh; thus you are to do until your Plants are pretty gole, and then they will not meddle with them: Alſo you are, when the Butter-flies begin to be buſie, to view and overlook your Cabbages, and when you find any of their ſpawn (which are divers ſmall yellow ſpecks) you are to rub them with your thumb, and ſo prevent their miſchief: and this is much eaſier and leſs troubleſome, than when they are come to maturity, the which muſt be deſtroy'd, otherwiſe they will deſtroy your labours and your profit together; there is another, and a worſe miſchief incident to Cabbages happening ſome years that are dry, and in ſome dry grounds, it is a ſmall fly, which caſts her ſpawn on Cabbages, and makes them look as it were mouldy, and where they do prevail much, it doth ſo Venom the Plant, that it even ſtifles them: It is very tedious to deſtroy them, but yet taken in time, and diligently followed, they may be maſtered. Now for the ſaving of their Seed, it is after this manner, about *October* or *November*, or after, when Froſts begin to be frequent and of continuance; you are to take up the Cabbage you deſire to ſave for Seed (which ſhould be hard and well grown, and it will be ſo much forwarder to break out for ſeed when ſeaſon ſerves; yet ſometimes I have been forc'd to help forward by cutting the Cabbage on the top with a croſs cut) and then if you will, you may wrap an old cloath, piece of Baſs mat, or ſtraw about the Root, and lay it in ſome Sellar or by-Room, or hang it up until the end of *February*, or beginning of *March*, and then to Plant it in ſome temperate place not too hot and dry. (Some inſtead of houſing, do Plant them in ſome convenient place pretty deep, and then cover them with Earth until the Spring, and then uncover the tops of them;) you may Plant it up to the ſetting on of the leaves, and let it reſt until it brings forth its Seed. The ſtems of good Cabbages will bear as good Seed, as of a whole Cabbage, if you preſerve them from rotting until the Spring; you muſt have a care

care to keep your Cabbage ſtalks of Seed from breaking with the wind, by bearing them up with ſtakes or poles faſt tied.

Colliflower-ſeed is likewiſe ſown at the ſame ſeaſons as Cabbages, but for the moſt part on hot Beds (alſo amongſt early Radiſh, and betimes in the Spring,) the manner is to make a Bed of good new Dung and litter together, of what length you think fit for the quantity of Seed you deſire to ſow, about a foot and a half thick may be ſufficient, or two foot; if you begin very early lay it in order, and tread it well, and cover your dung with about a hand breadth deep of good mould, making proviſion to keep your mould from crumbling or falling off the edges of your Bed, then you are to ſow your ſeed not over thick, and covering it about an inch deep or leſs with fine mould, then you are to Arch your Bed all over, that you may cover it the better from cold or wet weather; you muſt upon all opportunities when the air is temperate uncover them, and harden them by degrees, and when your Plants are about two or three inches high, you may make another Bed of leſs ſubſtance than your firſt, and being of a fit temper, that is, as warm as the Bed from whence you are to plant, eſpecially if it be very early, you are to prick them out about three fingers breadth aſunder or leſs, not forgetting to water them upon all occaſions as need requires; you are to ſhadow your Plants after new planting in caſe of ſunny weather, and ſo let them grow until they have got ſome convenient ſtrength, and fit to be planted where they may flower; the ground where you are to plant them ought to be made rich with dung, and then in ſome handſome order about two foot aſunder or little more you are to ſet your Plants, cut them from off your Bed with mould about every Plant, and ſo to Plant them that the ground may be low about each Plant, after the faſhion of a Bole or Baſon, the better to hold water, being poured to them, which they ought to have pretty plentifull in caſe of dry weather; ſeldom and ſlight watering will cauſe them to run to flower before they have ſufficient ſtrength to bring forth a good or large flower; if you ſow for Winter

Plants as about *James-tide* or a little after, you are to make a Bed of an indifferent temper, and when your Plants are about three inches high, you are to provide a new Bed in ſome convenient warm ſcituated place of a good ſubſtance, the better to hold warmth a good while, laying a convenient coat of mould thereon; if your Bed be made moſt of ſtraw indifferently mixed with dung, that it may rather be of a fine continued warmth than very hot, it will be the better, and then to prick out your Plants about two or three inches aſunder, according to their largeneſs or ſmallneſs of growth, and then to Arch your Bed with poles or hoops, and poles tied at length, that you may the better cover your Bed or Beds when extream weather comes, as Froſts, Snow, or much Rain: It will not be your beſt way to cover your Plants except at the firſt planting in caſe of hot ſun-ſhine weather, only for two or three dayes untill they are taken new Root, and then only in the heat of the day, until extream weather come in, and then you are carefully to cover them, but yet to take all the opportunities you may to give them Air; for you muſt know, the more they are covered the tenderer they will be, and ſo the more apt to miſcarry in caſe of neglect in extream weather: and thus you may be furniſhed with Winter Plants, whereby you may ſave Seed if your kind be good, and be ſure to have good forward Colliflowers, if your ground be not wanting in Richneſs and convenient moiſture; if when you plant them at large, you do not cut them off your Bed with mould about the root, they will be apt to ſtant, and then the Garden-fly will be apt to take them, and very much hinder them, without watering and ſhadowing of them for ſome time from the Sun, help them forward again.

Hartichoaks are raiſed or increaſed chiefly by the ſlips of Plants, either in *March*, *April*, or ſometimes in *May*, according as the Winter or their Husbandry hath favoured them; ſome do Plant in *September*, and with diligent covering in Winter may ſucceed; but the ſure ſeaſon is the riſing of the year, the ordering of them is as followeth: the ground whereon you

Plant

Plant your Hartichoaks ought to be very good, or at leaſt made ſo by trenching or digging in good ſtore of dung, and then if you will you may ſow a Crop of Onions, Radiſh, or a ſprinkling of Carrots, and a few of Lettice amongſt them the firſt year, and having ſown your ground, you may range your line, and by it Plant your Hartichoak ſlips about three foot aſunder pretty deep, cloſing the ground to your Plant with your heel on that ſide contrary to the Sun, that there may be a low place the better to hold the water within compaſs, that ſo it may ſoak to the Root, and not ſpread about; and in caſe the weather be dry when you Plant, it will be a ſure and good way to lay a little litter or other ſtraw thin and lightly upon each Plant, to keep off the heat of the Sun until they be rooted, and in ſo doing, one watering will be better than two or three without it, and be ſure that what Crop you ſow amongſt Hartichoaks, take the firſt opportunity to Husband it, that it may be drawn off as ſoon as poſſible may be, leſt you hinder your Hartichoaks: for you may have good Hartichoaks the firſt year if your ground be Rich, and watering be not wanting in caſe of dry weather, and remember that ſo ſoon as your Choaks are come to perfection and fit for uſe, to cut them down cloſe to the ground leaves and all, and by ſo doing, your Hartichoaks will gather ſlips and ſtrength before the Winter, and your Plants the ſtronger and forwarder in the Spring; alſo if you have any Crop amongſt your Hartichoaks, it will have the more air and liberty to come to perfection.

Alſo about the end of *October*, or in *November*, you are to trench up your ground amongſt your Hartichoaks, laying it up in Ridges, ſo as every row of Plants or Hartichoak ſtocks may ſtand in the middle of a ridge, for their better preſervation in the Winter-ſeaſon, alſo laying in ſome dung in every trench, and withall having a care that you do not diſturb or prejudice the Root of your Hartichoaks at that time of the year, leaſt they ſhould not ſufficiently recover to withſtand the injury of the following Winter; but if this ſeem to be

too

too much trouble or coſt, then you may open the ground a little about every ſtock or root, and lay in ſome dung round about, and then rite up the mould about it, and take notice that the more light or ſtrawie your dung is, the better it preſerves your ſtocks from the Froſt, although the other affords moſt vertue and nouriſhment in the growing time of the year: or you may do thus; firſt dig your Hartichoak plot all over, and cut off all the flagging leaves both on the tops and ſides, and then lay a coat of dung all over amongſt your Hartichoaks, eſpecially about each ſtock, and ſo let it reſt until the Spring, and then in the Month of *March*, if they are any thing well recovered, or in *April*, you are to dig over your plot, keeping a good open trench before you; and when you come to a ſtock, to open the ground pretty deep about it, even ſo low as you may with your thumb thruſt or force off all the ſlips from your ſtock, excepting two or three of the ſtrongeſt, except you find them to be too forward for fruit; in ſuch a caſe one more weak or backward is better to be left, and then with the back of your knife to rub or force off all the young buds for ſlips, that ſo all the nouriſhment of the Root may be imploy'd on your principal bearers, and then cut off the flagging leaves, and put in the mould, cloſing it well to your Plants or ſtock, and ſo continue your digging and ſlipping until you have finiſhed; and in caſe any be dead or not thriving amongſt your Stock, then you may ſet a young Plant in its place, and if it ſo happen, as ſometimes it doth, that by reaſon of a very hard or ſharp Winter your Hartichoak ſtocks are ſo weak, that there is no medling with them as to ſlipping, then you may begin betimes, and ſow a crop of either Parſnips, Carrots, or of Salleting, and when occaſion requires, give your crop as ſpeedy Husbandry and good diſtance as you may conveniently, that when your Hartichoaks begin to thrive, they may have all the advantage that may be; and then with a thin ſlice or ſomething near to that ſhape, pretty narrow, without digging, force or cut off all the under-ſlips, maintaining only

two

two or three of the ſtrongeſt to bear fruit, and when your fruit is ready, take the firſt opportunity to cut it, together with the leaves cloſe to the ground, that ſo your Stock as well as your Crop may get advantage; alſo that your Head fruit may be the fairer, you are when they begin to fruit, to look diligently between the leaves that grow on the ſtem, and where you find any young buds for fruit beſides the Head or principal fruit, you are to force it off, except you are minded to ſpare any of the more latter buds as a ſupply after the firſt is gone: and theſe directions I ſuppoſe are ſufficient for the ordering of Hartichoaks, although ſomething more might be ſaid of them.

Sparagus, the Husbandry thereof is as followeth; firſt provide your ſelf of ſome good Seed, what quantity you think fit, and then accordingly prepare a Bed being made very good or Rich, whereon you may ſow your Seed, covering it either by raking or ſpitling it in with your ſpade, you may ſow it about *Michaelmas* time, as ſoon as it is ripe, firſt breaking and waſhing the ſeed from the husks, which will ſwim and may be dreined from your Seed, then dry it and ſow it, but not too thick that your Plants may be the larger, and of a fit ſize to Plant after one years growth, or you may ſow it in *February* or *March*, but the earlier the better, for it will lie a pretty while before it ſpring up; if you ſow it at the riſing of the year, you may ſow it amongſt a Crop of Onions or early Radiſh, but be ſure to give convenient diſtance to your Crop, keeping it likewiſe clean from weeds, that your Plants be not ſtarved or ſmothered, drawing your Radiſh or Lettice from them ſo ſoon as they are fit for uſe, and then the next Spring after the ſowing, you may take it up and Plant it where you would have it grow to perfection, having firſt made your ground very good by trenching ſtore of good dung, the which, if it be well husbanded by making a good bottom for it to grow on, it will laſt very good for many years, and will afford you very good Sparragus the third year at fartheſt from the ſowing; or if you are not willing to loſe a year by ſowing Seed, then you may provide your ſelf of

Plants

Plants of ſome Gardeners, but let them not exceed two years growth, or three at moſt; let the ſcituation be temperate, neither too dry, nor over moiſt and cold, for then your Sparagus will be late before it Spring; it ſprings faſteſt or quickeſt in hot Sun-ſhine weather: be careful in the Husbandry of your ground, that you carefully cleanſe it from all offenſive weeds, as Twich, Nettles, Dandelion or any other, eſpecially that like the former are not uſually deſtroyed by ordinary weeding, otherwiſe they will be a perpetual trouble to you, beſides the robbing of your Sparragus of much of their nouriſhment; alſo know, that a Pole of ground is the leaſt quantity you can Plant to have it worth your labour, indeed it is too little, for if you have not ſo much as to afford you an indifferent Meſs at a cutting, then you muſt be at the trouble to cut what is ready, and keep it in ſome convenient cool place until your ground have brought forth ſufficient for a Meſs, but what trouble and tedioufneſs it will be you may eaſily gueſs; alſo you muſt be careful to keep it continually clean from weeds, alſo in the cutting of your Sparragus, be careful that you cut not any but what is fit to cut, and avoid cutting within the ground, leſt in cutting one, you ſpoil too or three, which is ſoon done.

Having made ready your ground by good trenching, tread out your Beds about three foot wide, and a foot and half path between each bed, and then plant three rows of Plants on a bed, every Plant as much in length as in breadth, which will be near a foot from the middle of one Plant to the middle of another; if you Plant nearer, you cannot expect to have your Sparragus ſo fair, but rather a hindering or ſtarving of each other; if you will draw off a quantity of mould off each Bed, and then lay and ſpread each Plant in order, and then cover your Plants with the mould you take off, or inſtead of ſo doing, you may bring a quantity of good mould and cover your Plant about two inches thick, or you may with your Hand or a Trowel open the ground, and raiſing the middle of the hole a little, ſpread your plant, which you may eaſily and readily do if your plants be ſmall, but otherwiſe the other wayes are better

ter and more orderly: Having planted your beds, you may if you will, ſow a ſmall ſprinkling of Onions or other Sallet-ting for the firſt year, or you may give your beds a ſmall coat of dung as ſoon as you have planted it, or you may forbear dunging until *Michaelmas* or thereabout; as for the time of planting, I do moſt approve of the Spring, from the middle or end of *February*, to the end of *April* at fartheſt, although there be ſome will Plant at the latter Spring, even till Winter, but I have oft ſeen that their labours have not been anſwered with that ſucceſs that they hoped for, although ſometimes they might ſucceed. And to the end that you may have your Sparragus fair and good, you are every year towards Winter to cut down the ſtalks cloſe to the ground, and lay a ſmall coat of dung thereon, the which you may take off again in *March* following, if you find the tops of your Plants are ſufficiently covered with mould, otherwiſe it is beſt to rake it ſmooth, and ſo let it reſt; your care muſt be not to cut the ſtalks off too early, leſt if the weather prove warm, it ſhould ſend forth new ſhoots and weaken your Roots, ſo as to be diſappointed in the Spring, when Sparragus is moſt acceptable and uſeful; ſome who have their Sparragus grow on cold grounds, and have ſuch kinds of dung, do beſtow Hen and Pigeon dung on their beds: Take notice, that rotten dung is beſt for the purpoſe, which if your Sparragus were a very tender thing, then your light ſtraw dung were of greateſt reſpect; alſo it would prove worth your labour if your ground be apt to bind, or ſubject to ſuch weeds as you cannot eaſily weed out in an ordinary way, once in a year or two to take the advantage when the ground is frozen about an inch or two deep, with a ſtrong three-tined fork or a mattock, being carefully uſed to break up the ground all over your Sparragus beds, and ſo let it lie untill it be well mellowed, and then when it is thawed, you may pick it clean from weeds, and level it again; and if you think fit, beſtow a coat of dung upon your beds, by which means one dunging may prove worth two; you may ſometimes ſee in *London*, Sparragus much earlier than its natural ſeaſon, which

hath given occaſion of wonder to many; the means whereby it is brought to paſs is thus, ſome having ſome old beds of Sparragus which they are minded to deſtroy, and having convenience of new or warm dung, poſſibly intended for other uſes afterward, they ſpread it ſome conſiderable compaſs, and ſpread or lay their old Plants in order upon their dung, ſlightly covering them, and ſo the heat doth force forward a farewell Crop, but how good I cannot ſay, but undoubtedly it is welcome to ſuch as love Rarities.

I might ſay much more concerning divers Experiments as to the planting of Sparragus, but in regard my neceſſary and ſure Rules ſwell ſo faſt, I ſhall forbear unneceſſary niceties, which tend more to trouble than profit.

Sives is increaſed by parting the Roots, whereby it yields great increaſe; they are ſet in the Spring or Summer, about two or three together is ſufficient, about a hand breadth aſunder or more, make your ground good, and they will be large if they do not grow too thick; alſo a little dung or new moulding will make them both earlier and fairer of growth.

Shelot is ſet in a manner as Sives or Garlick, by parting the Roots, and is to be taken up when it hath done growing, which you may eaſily know by the falling and withering of the blade, and is kept all the Winter for uſe by thoſe that love it, either to rub their diſhes wherein they lay their meat, or ſhred and put into Vinegar, it hath both the ſmell and taſt of Garlick although in a weaker manner, and is ſaid not to offend by the ſmell; it is ſet in the Spring, if it be not taken up, ſome hard Winters will kill it.

Garlick is increaſed by parting the Root or Cloves, and ſet betimes in the Spring, either on the edges of convenient beds, or on beds together; ſome ſet it about the time men uſe to ſow Wheat, but the Spring ſeaſon is ſufficient; ſome uſe to tie it near the time it hath its full growth, about *Midſummer* or little after, about which time it begins to run to Seed, the tying is only to hinder its ſeeding; ſo ſoon as it hath done growing, it is to be taken up and kept dry for uſe.

Scal-

Scallions are ſaid to be a different thing from Onions, ſomewhat reſembling Shelot or Sives, but ordinarily amongſt moſt Gardeners, ſmall or ſpired; Onions being being ſet in the Winter, or remaining all the year in the ground, and drawn in the Spring for uſe, are called Scallions; the beſt time to ſet them, is a little before, or in Winter; thoſe ſet in the Spring, are ready to run for Seed before they have loſt their old head or root.

Michaelmas-Onions as they are called, are ſown between *James-tide* and *Bartholomew-tide*; if you will you may ſow a few Cabbage Seed, or a little Spinage or Corn Sallet amongſt them, they are chiefly uſed in the Spring for Sallets, or to eat with ſoft Cheeſe. I have ſometimes ſown them after *Bartholomew-tide*, and in caſe the enſuing Winter hath favoured them, I have had as good Onions to dry for next Winter, as any I have ſown in the following Spring, but if ſown a little too early, they have run up for Seed.

Carraway and Coriander, are ſown either in the Spring, or about *James-tide*, or a little ſooner, better ſown a little too thin than too thick; the Plant of the Coriander hath a very loathſome ſmell, they are plentiful in bearing Seed.

Anniſeed are ſown ſometimes with us, and hath ſome years brought forth good ripe Seed, the Spring is its ſeaſon.

Muſtard-ſeed after it is once ſown in a ground, and come to perfection, requires but little care more for future Crops, then new ſtirring of the ground, ſow it betimes in the Spring.

Liquoriſh is increaſed by Plants or runners from them, one good runner will ſerve to make divers ſets, allowing two or three buds to a ſet or Plant; the ground ought to be rather light than heavy, dry and not wet if you would have very good; the ground ought to be well in heart, and very well trencht, that it may run freely according to its nature; they that Plant but a little for private uſe, make beds of three foot wide, ſetting three or four rows on a bed about nine inches aſunder, either more or leſs; the Plants or ſets are ſet two

or three inches in the ground above their tops; if you will, and the ground be good, you may have a Crop of Onions amongſt your Liquoriſh the firſt year if not too thick; ſome that have but little, do cut down the withered ſtalks, and ſpread a little dung all over their beds in Winter; if ground be good it will bring good Liquoriſh at two years growth; let the ſap be well hardened before you take it up, otherwiſe it will ſhrink and not be ſo good to keep,

Strawberries are increaſed by ſetting of the young Roots, which increaſe from the ſtrings that run from the elder-plants, they are to be had in Woods, and ſuch like places, from whence divers furniſh themſelves as well as in Gardens, they are planted at divers ſeaſons, but chiefly at the Spring and Fall, but many refuſe to ſet them in the Spring, becauſe then there is a Summers Husbandry for weeding, and little or no fruit the firſt year; and therefore it is that moſt Plant about *Bartholomew* or *Michaelmas*, and ſometimes later, but ſomething ſooner is better, for then they will have gotten pretty ſtrength, and will bear both more and fairer fruit; ſet them about half a fooot aſunder, and that is nigh enough, alſo if you would have fair fruit, and your bed laſt good the longer without renewing or new planting, you muſt often cut away the ſtrings that run from the roots, otherwiſe they will ſtarve one another, alſo it will be good to new mould them a little every Winter, not Summer; and in caſe of dry weather it will be worth your labour often to water them, chiefly in blooming and fruiting time, but do it throughly; where good Husbandry is not uſed, a bed will not laſt good above two or three years at moſt; as for the great kinds of Strawberries, their Husbandry differs but little, only to be ſet and kept at a bigger diſtance, and the root kept moulded up, and the ſtalks for fruit tied up, and to be kept moiſt in dry weather, not forgetting to cut their ſtrings often.

Of Muſkmellons, and their Ordering.

IN the Husbandry or raiſing this ſort of fruit, there is ſuch diverſity of judgments and practices that it even wearies me to think of ſetting down all that might be ſaid concerning them: but I ſhall onely ſet down ſome ſure and neceſſary Rules, by the diligent obſervation whereof, any induſtrious Practitioner may attain his end, and by his diligent obſervation in his practice, may attain to a more clear and exact judgment, than I am able to ſet down in writing.

In the firſt place you are to endeavour to be furniſhed with ſuch ſorts of Seed as are of beſt account for earlineſs and good taſte, either at the hand of Friend, Gardener, or Seed-man.

In the next place to make choice of ſuch a ſcituation as may have moſt advantage of the Sun, and leaſt prejudice from hurtful or ſharp winds, but this may be effected by a convenient fence made either of Reeds, Broom, or Rye-ſtraw, being made ſtrong with good ſtakes and poles, and well tied with Oſiers; let it be made ſix or ſeven foot high at leaſt, and then begin as followeth: Take of the neweſt horſe-dung and litter together, and make a bed about two foot and a half high, and as much in breadth or thereabout, either more or leſs, treading it hard, and beating it even and handſome both top and ſides, the better to keep in the heat, then make proviſion either with boards of about half a foot wide or thereabout, nailed together a little narrower and ſhorter than your bed, for your bed will ſhrink ſomething, or inſtead of boards ſome uſe thumb-bands of hay or ſtraw, the boards are leſs troubleſome; then lay about the quantity of half a foot thick of very good ſifted mould, either more or leſs according to the ſubſtance and goodneſs of your bed, ſome lay their dung two or three dayes on a heap before they make their bed with it, alſo ſome mix their dung with Sea-

coal

coal aſhes, undoubtedly it doth cauſe it to have the greater heat, and it may be to hold it the longer: Having laid your mould ſmooth, and ſettled it with your Spade, then take your Glaſſes, and make ſeveral Impreſſions according to the quantity of Seed you would prick on your Bed, and within the circle of each Glaſs prick ſome Seed, as much as is convenient, and then ſet your Glaſſes over the Seed you prick; then with ſome poles or hoops, Arch your bed over, tying ſome poles at length, that it may be the ſtronger to uphold your covering, and then cover your bed either with old Sail-cloth or Baſs-mats, and ſtraw upon that, the better to keep either Snow or Rain from your bed, which would ſpoil all, either cauſing your bed to burn or ſcald your Plants by chilling or deſtroying them; ſome do not prick their ſeed, until the ſecond or third day after their bed was made, and as occaſion ſerves you may give your Plants breath by raiſing your Glaſſes a little, but if your bed be but ſlow and of ſmall heat, you may quicken it by laying ſome ſtraw upon and between your Glaſſes, which you may withdraw as you ſee cauſe, and then when your Plants are pretty ſtrong and green, take off your Glaſſes, and pull up your Plants and new prick them again in the ſame bed and earth, not ſtirring the earth at all; ſet them up to the leaves about three inches aſunder or little leſs, then water them as you ſee cauſe with a little water blood-warm, then ſet over your Glaſſes cloſe, and cover them with ſtraw all over, and betwixt them cover your Arch with your Mats or other proviſion for two dayes or more as you ſee cauſe; then draw up one of your Plants, and if it have taken new root, take off the covering and give them the Sun a little in the morning, and a little after noon through the Glaſſes only; and then if weather permit, give them a little more Sun than they had the day before, and when you find they will endure the Sun through the Glaſſes, if weather give leave, under-ſet your Glaſſes a little, and give them air, and it will ſtrengthen them, and keep them from running up; but be ſure to keep them from wind,

wind, put ſtraw between the Glaſſes, and let the Sun-ſhine on the tops of the Glaſſes, and as they grow in ſtrength give them more Sun, and then when they have two or three Joynts, provide Banks or Ridges to Plant them out, and if need require to water them, do it with water blood-warm, and every day take up the Glaſſes and wipe off the dew, for it chilleth them.

Some Mellon-Maſters, when their Plants begin to Joynt, do pinch or nip the top bud, that they may cauſe their Plants to put out for runners before they Plant out; as alſo afterward as occaſion requires. Now for the making of the banks or ridges to Plant your Mellon on, do as followeth: Firſt make a trench of four or five foot wide, then take ſome mouldy hay, or the bottom of a rick, and ſome Barley ſtraw, mix them together, and lay them a foot deep in your trench, and tread it very hard, then throw water all over it, then tread it hard again, then lay a ſecond laying as before, and ſerve it ſo likewiſe; then lay a third laying ſomewhat round on the top, and tread it hard, and make it riſe with a ridge, and let all your ſtraw be as wet as men uſe it for thatching (ſome uſe all Barley ſtraw, and others uſe Barley ſtraw and dung mixed together, and others only new ſtable-dung and aſhes, *&c.* any of them may do, only remember if your ſtraw exceed your dung, you muſt moiſten it) then take your line, and make another trench of the former bigneſs, and throw the earth thereof upon your bank of ſtraw one ſpit deep, and ſhovel up the crumbs on the ridge where the Plants muſt be ſet, then take your ſtraw or dung and do as you did with the firſt, but ſo as the ſtraw or dung of each trench may joyn together all along, that it may heat all alike in every place, then take a ſharp ſtick about three foot long and thruſt it into your bank about the middle, and let it abide untill ſuch time as you think it begins to heat, then pull up your watch-ſtick, feel if it be warm in the middle of the ſtick, if it be, you may be ſure your bank works well, then begin and make your holes where you are to plant, on the ſunny-ſide of your ridge near the top about

two

two foot and a half aſunder, every hole within an inch of the ſtraw or dung of your ridge, then cut out each hole of Plants from your bed even with the top of the dung with nothing but earth about them, (there are Inſtruments to be ſold in *Crooked-Lane*, and elſewhere, made of ſet purpoſe to remove Mellons, or other choice and tender Plants, which they will do very handſomely without ſhaking the mould from the roots; I think they are called Groves, they are made of double Tin, *&c.*) ſet your Plants in the holes you made, and cloſe the warm mould of your bank to them, then put to every hole of Plants about half a pint of blood-warm water, then clap the Glaſs on cloſe over your Plants, and draw the earth about the edges of your Glaſſes, and cover them with your Mats to keep them from the Sun two or three days, until your Plants have drawn new root, then take away the earth from about the edges of your Glaſſes, and lay ſome mouldy hay or ſtraw about your Glaſſes, and take off your Mats all the day from about nine of the clock, untill Sun-ſet, but you muſt keep a little hay or ſtraw upon your Glaſſes for the Sun to glimmer through, for your Plants will be apt to fall their leaves, if the Sun lie too hot upon them, until they have got ſome ſtrength and be entred to it by degrees, raiſing your Glaſſes on the contrary ſide to the wind, ſo as the wind come not at them until they will endure the air without Glaſſes; and then when your Plants have put out their runners on each ſide ſome half a foot or rather leſs, then take off the crown or running end of your Plant, and cut it off about the ſecond joynt, or firſt, next the end, and that will make your runners grow ſtrong: Note, that ſome prune before they Plant out, and ſome pinch or nip the main running bud when the Plants are but two or three joynts of growth beginning to run; alſo when their fruit is ſet and likely to hold, that ſo the fruit may have all the principal nouriſhment from the root, a little diligent obſervation will inform your judgment much better than I am able to expreſs by my writing; and when your runners begin to come out of your Glaſſes, you

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are to defend them as you ſee cauſe with a little ſtraw lightly laid upon them, until you have entred them to endure the weather, and having hardened them as I ſaid, by little and little you may take off your Glaſſes, and give them Sun from nine or ten in the morning, until ſeven at night, and then Glaſs them again, and cover them with your Mats, and keep in the heat of the Sun; and when you ſee your fruit begin to knit, Glaſs it, but have a care the Glaſs do not burn it, then put a piece of Tile under your fruit to keep it from the earth, not watering, or but very little as need requires, until your fruit be as big as a Gooſe-egg, except the weather be extream hot, and your bank very dry, *&c.* For watering your bank, take pond or ditch water, and give your bank ſo much on the ſides and allies as will ſoke quite through to the ſtraw, but let not much come into your holes of Plants; remember this watering ought not to be but in very hot and dry weather, alſo let your Mats be kept over your Plants every night, until your fruit be wrought out, or as you ſee the night or weather inclined, whether friendly or otherwiſe, as to ſuch tender raiſed fruits; for the truth is, if it be mild or temperate, air is beſt for them: Take notice that if your Plants turn up their ends or noſes toward the air in a dry time, then they want water, the which you are to ſupply them with diſcretion, avoiding exceſs; be careful at firſt planting to keep your Plants from Rain or Snow water, for it will deſtroy them if it come at them; if your Plants turn the ends or noſes upward towards the air, be ſure there is a fault at the root, but when they thrive beſt, they will carry their ends or noſes cloſe to the ground, and will be very limber, then do not meddle with them at all: Remember every morning when you heave your Glaſſes, to wipe the dew off them, alſo gently ſhake it off your Plants with your hand, for it weakens them.

Alſo at firſt giving air to your Plants, raiſe the edge of your Glaſſes with a little ſtraw to ſtand on, and as they grow more hardy, you may raiſe them with ſomething elſe, by

giving them air with diſcretion, your Plants will dry and gather ſtrength and grow hardy; if your bed be too cold, cover it well amongſt your Glaſſes with hay or ſtraw, and you may be ſure your Plants will not burn at the roots; if your Bed be too hot, you may know by the blackneſs of the leaves of your Plants, pull up one, and you ſhall ſee it burnt; then cover more ſlightly, and in the heat of the day ſhadow them with your mats, and take away all the ſtraw from amongſt your Glaſſes if there be any, and new mould them up to the firſt joynt, and they will draw new root; alſo remember when your Plants have taken new root after their planting, give them as much air on the contrary ſide to the wind, as you may with diſcretion, from nine or ten till three afternoon; much heat and cloſe covering cauſeth them to run up, water them but once after planting, untill they are prettily knit, unleſs great need require.

It is uſual with many to ſteep their Seed before they ſow or prick it on their Beds, which is a good way if you do not ſow it before your Bed is come to its heat, for by ſteeping, your ſeed is ſo prepared that it comes up gole and handſome, and not ſo ſmall as that which is forced without ſteeping; ſome uſe Milk, and ſome uſe other Liquors, but water is as effectual as any, and more natural.

Some that raiſe many Plants, do make a little bed on purpoſe to ſow their ſeed on, and then prepare beds to prick out their Plants upon; alſo divers inſtead of particular Glaſſes for their bed, do uſe a frame of Glaſs, as it were divers pans, ſo handſomely fitted, that they may take up all or ſome as occaſion requires, without any trouble; alſo a frame Arched over, to ſet on and take off as occaſion ſerves, for the more eaſie and convenient opening, and taking off their Glaſſes; if by any accident you chance to loſe your firſt Plants, you may prick over the ſame bed again, and though the heat be but little in compariſon, you may cauſe it to ſtrike new heat by covering both bed and Glaſſes with ſtore of ſtraw or clean horſe-litter; you may be ſure to raiſe good ſound Plants on

ſuch

ſuch a bed; but if you find it too weak, you muſt provide another bed to prick your Plants upon when they are ready; conſider that a fine moderate warmth is far better and more natural than extream heat; ſtill remember that as you raiſe your Plants, ſo you muſt look to keep and maintain them uſually two or three dayes after your bed is come to its heat, the danger of burning your Plants at the root will be over, except your bed having good ſtrength, chance to take a little moiſture by Rain, and ſome in making their ridges do leave the ſpace of three or four foot between each ridge, and then when the heat is ſomething declin'd, they trench up thoſe ſpaces with good dung for the purpoſe, thereby adding new heat to their ridges, cauſing their Mellons to come away roundly; ſome do water their ridges or holes of Plants very little, but only the allies between, which do not lye very deep.

If the mould do chance to ſhake from your Plants in removing, the matter is not great, if your ridges be of a good temper for heat, they will quickly get ſtrength, and ſometimes out-go ſuch as were not ſhaken at all; if your ridges heat too ſlowly, you muſt cover them well with ſtraw and Mats, and that will cauſe them to heat, the like courſe you muſt uſe to keep off Snow or Rain from your ridges at the firſt planting eſpecially; alſo it is not the leaſt of that skill that belongs to Mellons, to know how or when to gather a Mellon fit either for preſent ſpending, or to ſpend two or three dayes after, in caſe of ſending it far off, and ſo as it may not be raw or hard in the eating, or too ripe and wateriſh, but dry and firm; know that much wet or cold weather about the time that Mellons come to perfection, doth very much leſſen their goodneſs, cauſing them to ſpend more flat and wateriſh, and therefore if you can uſe convenient means to defend them from too much moiſture, your fruit will ſpend more pleaſant a great deal; diligent obſervation and good practice will make all clear in time to an ingenious practitioner.

Take notice, that in wet ground or ſuch as is apt to hold moiſture overmuch, it is a good way to lay a laying of buſh

faggots in the bottom of your trench, the better to cauſe the moiſture to ſink away from your dung, and which may be taken away when you trench your ground again, or as you ſee cauſe.

Of the Ordering of Cucumbers.

IF you deſire to have them very early, you muſt obſerve the ſame method that is ſet down for the raiſing of Muſk-mellons, only there is not ſo much neceſſity of pruning to cauſe them to fruit, but if the top-ſprout be nipt when they are ſhot out three or four joints, it will undoubtedly cauſe them to knit the ſooner for fruit; they are as tender to bring up when they are ſown early as Mellons; but if you begin with them any time in *March*, it will be time enough if you have Glaſſes, and then you ſhall not need to make ridges to Plant them out at large, but only to make holes about the bigneſs of a buſhel or bigger, the which you are to fill up with warm ſtable-dung, ſettling it cloſe, making a hole in the midſt in which you are to Plant three or four Cucumber Plants with their mould about them, and then to earth them up, ſo as they may ſtand as it were in a bole or pan, the better to hold water, which they ought to have in good Plenty when they begin to fruit eſpecially; alſo if you raiſe them tenderly and under Glaſſes, you muſt uſe them ſo at firſt planting, otherwiſe a little cold wet will deſtroy them; but if you cannot afford to glaſs them, you muſt not Plant out until the Weather be very warm and dry, and then at firſt to ſhaddow them from the Sun, in caſe the mould were ſhaken from the roots, until they had recovered new root, but yet giving them air as much as may be if temperate, only lightly covering them with ſtraw, or ſome other convenient things every night, if like to be cold; remember at firſt planting to give them a watering, but if you will not be at the trouble of raiſing them on a bed, then you may

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any time from the beginning or middle of *April*, to the end of the firſt week in *May*, make divers holes which you are to fill up with dung or other ſoil that is good, and upon that to lay ſome good earth, ſhaping it in faſhion of a bole or pan as I ſaid before, and then to prick in about half a dozen Cucumber-ſeeds; and then the weather being warm water them now and then as you ſee cauſe, and if your Plants take and thrive, three or four will be ſufficient in a hole, you may pluck up the reſt and beſtow them in other Places.

Plenty of water in dry weather, will cauſe plenty of fruit in caſe of much wet or cold weather; when your Plants are young, it will be the ſureſt way to defend them from it by covering, otherwiſe they may either ſtunt or die; if you deſire to ſave any for Seed, then you are to ſave ſome that are pretty forward, the riper and better grown your Seed is, the longer it will laſt good, three or four years at leaſt; the riper your Seed is, the leſs labour it will require to waſh from the Pilp, but the ripeſt will require a good many ſeveral ſhiftings of freſh water to waſh it from the ſlimy ſtuff that cleaves to it.

Pompions may be raiſed and planted as Cucumbers, either early or later, but moſt ordinary people do ſet them on dunghils, any time from the beginning of *April* to the beginning of *May*, the more they are watered (in caſe of hot weather) the more fruit, and fairer they will have.

Thus I might ſpeak of divers other Plants and their ordering, as Woad, Madder, Saffron-teaſſels, *&c*, but in regard my Book ſwells ſo faſt, I ſhall forbear, and only ſpeak of the ordering of ſome ſorts of ſmall herbs, and ſo conclude this part, and ſpeak ſomething of the ordering of the Garden of Pleaſure.

Of

Of the Seaſons, Order and Manner of Sowing and Setting of divers Sweet Herbs.

MOſt Sorts of Sallet, Pot, and Sweet herbs, excepting ſome few which I ſhall ſpeak of afterward, are and may be ſown any time from the beginning or middle of *March*, until *James-tide*, and a little after in moſt ſorts of ground that are of any indifferent temper, but your either too early or late ſowing of moſt ſmall herbs on grounds that are either wet or cold is apt to miſcarry, either by the chilling of the Seed too early in the Spring, or the Winters Froſt coming too ſuddenly on the latter before they have taken ſufficient root to withſtand it, being oft heaved or ſpewed out of the ground by froſt, and ſometimes by worms, ſo that your ſure way is, not to be too forward in the Spring, nor too late towards *Autumn* in ſowing on ſuch kinds of ground; now for ſuch ſorts of herbs that are for Phyſick uſes or to Still, which of moſt are thought to have greateſt vertue in *May*, you are either to ſow them between the middle or end of *July* and *Bartholomew-tide* at fartheſt, or betimes in the Spring; but thoſe that are tender are to be ſown upon a hot bed, and afterwards drawn up and ſet in ſome thinner order in good ground, and conſtantly ſupply'd with watering as need requires, by which means aforeſaid, the deſired end may be accompliſhed: But take notice that thoſe things raiſed on a hot bed, are to be covered or defended in caſe of cold or froſty nights or mornings, until they have got ſome ſtrength, or are out of danger by the temperateneſs of the Seaſon.

Of the Manner of Sowing ſmall Seeds.

FIrſt you are to beſtow ſome good dung or ſoil on your ground if need require, and then dig it very well, breaking the clods, and picking out all offenſive weeds if need require, laying your ground very level before you begin to ſow your Seed,

Seed, leſt by endeavouring to rake it level after you have ſown, you rake your Seeds on heaps, and then you may tread out your beds handſome and ſtraight by a line, it will be the pleaſanter to look on, and then ſow your Seeds as even as you can in every part of your bed alike, but not over-thick, leſt your herbs ſtarve one another, beſides the waſte of your Seeds, then ſpittle in your Seed with your Spade about an inch or two deep or leſs, ſo they be covered, and then lightly ſmooth over your bed with your rake; if your ground be looſe or dry, you may ſmooth or lightly clap your bed over with your Spade, or if you will, you may ſow your Seed in rows or trails, either round about the edges of your beds to keep them in faſhion, and Plant either Herbs or Flowers on the body of your beds, or you may furniſh your bed all over, making three, four or five rows or trails according to the bigneſs of your bed; the order or manner is to make each trail of like diſtance, and range your line, and by it, either with your finger, or a ſmall ſtick, to make your trail about an inch deep or thereabout, and therein to ſow your Seed, not over-thick, if you put your Seeds in a white paper, you may (if the Seeds are ſmall) very eaſily and equally ſow them by ſhaking the lower end of your paper with the fore-finger of that hand you ſow with, the paper muſt not be much open towards the end, the way is eaſie and handſome to ſow trails, either for knots or otherwiſe, and then with your hand or a trowel to ſmooth the earth into each trail, and by this way you may be ſure to cover your ſeeds well, *&c.* Having ſaid thus much as to the ſeaſons and manner of ſowing, which is a ſufficient direction for almoſt any ſort of either Sweet, Pot, or Sallet herbs, (eſpecially having ſpake ſo much in particular before) only take notice that thoſe ſorts of herbs or flowers that are early to be ſown, and the ſame year Seed and die, as alſo for thoſe that are very tender, for ſuch ſorts you are to take the advantage of the Spring, namely, *March*, *April*, and *May*, as either the hardineſs or tenderneſs of the thing requires, that ſo you may have the benefit of the Summers growth and profit ſeaſonably, either before it Seed or die.

Sweet

Sweet Marjoram is ſomething tender, and therefore if you would have it betimes, you muſt ſow it upon a hot bed, or in a warm ſituated place, yet I have oft ſown in the beginning of *March* with good ſucceſs, the ground being good, and not of a wet or cold nature. Sweet Baſil is more tender and apt to miſcarriage than Sweet Marjoram, it ought to be ſown both in a warm and dry ſeaſon; for if moiſture come at the Seed before it hath lain ſome time in the earth, it will turn to a Jelly, and never grow; ſo likewiſe if ſown on a cold or moiſt ground; ſome to prevent its miſcarriage, mingle their Seed two or three dayes before with ſome fine and well-tempered mould, and then ſow it, *April* or *May* is time enough; ſome that have ſuch opportunities, do ſow both this and the former alſo, on ſuch beds whereon they did raiſe their Muskmellons or Cucumbers.

Roſemary-ſeed is likewiſe very tender being ſown, and therefore requires to be ſown in a warm ſeaſon, *&c.* as for Thyme, Savory, Hyſſop, *&c.* they are pretty hardy, and may be ſown in any of the ſeaſons before mentioned, and therefore I ſhall ſay no more as to their ſowing, but give ſome few Rules concerning the increaſing of ſome few ſorts of herbs not uſually ſown of Seed, becauſe they are both eaſily and quickly brought to perfection by ſlipping and parting their roots.

And for this purpoſe uſually the Spring or riſing of the year is the beſt, as being moſt temperate and ſeaſonable for all ſorts of ſtringy rooted Plants, yet notwithſtanding as I ſaid before of the ſowing of moſt ſorts of ſmall herbs, ſo I ſay concerning moſt ſorts of ſetting herbs, that they may be removed, ſlipt, or parted, any time from the beginning of *March*, to the end of *Auguſt*, and ſomething after; only you are to take notice, that in extream hot and dry weather, you are to forbear removing and ſetting herbs, *&c.* unleſs you uſe more than ordinary diligence both for watering and ſhaddowing what you Plant.

In

In the ſetting of herbs, *&c.* either of ſlips or parting the roots to ſet; obſerve theſe few directions, firſt top them a little for handſomeneſs, and if there be any ſuperfluous leaves that may unneceſſarily draw away any ſap from your ſlip before it is rooted, top them or cut them off, yet not ſo as to rob your ſlip of all its leaves, eſpecially the youngeſt, alſo if they have any roots top them a little alſo, do not ſet too many in a heap or Cluſter together, alſo thoſe that are long, Wall flowers or Roſemary, give them a little twiſt or turn near the lower end to make them tuff, and not to break in the ſetting, alſo thoſe herbs or ſlips that are ſhort, brittle, or ſappy, you are to ſet them with your finger if the ground be eaſie or ſoft, or with a Trowel, or holes made with a ſtick to ſet them in as need requires; alſo whatſoever you ſet after you have cloſed the Earth to them, water them throughly except in caſe of a ſoaking Rain, alſo in caſe dry weather happeneth upon your new ſetting, you are to keep a conſtant courſe in watering until the weather change or at leaſt till your herbs are well taken in the ground. Remember that ſleight and ſeldom watering, daily, and but ſleight watering yea, in a hot and dry time will do more hurt to young rooted herbs, then if you did not water at all: therefore I ſay, that what you water in a dry ſeaſon, do it throughly and pretty conſtant; do not water thoſe things that are throughly and well grown in a dry time, except you do it as I ſaid before throughly and conſtantly, alſo if you are neceſſitated to ſet any Plants that are choice in a dry or hot ſeaſon, either ſet them in the ſhadow, and after remove them in more convenient places, or at leaſt ſhadow them where you would have them to grow, not neglecting watering as need requires; alſo take notice, that on good watering of any herbs, *&c.* in a cloſe or gloomy day, is better and more effectual then two in hot-Sun-ſhine weather, in caſe the ground be dry; alſo for all ordinary or hardy things, the Evening watering is more effectual than the Morning, alſo be careful to take the firſt opportunity to weed your herbs, *&c.* although in dry weather,

though ſome do purpoſely forbear, and ſay the weeds keep their herbs moiſt, and from the violence of the Sun, but I am ſure of the contrary, for if there be any vertue or moiſture where they grow, they will have the beſt ſhare, the earth being more natural to weeds, then to what we ſet or ſow, as plainly appears by their quick growing, and over-growing of what we ſet or ſow: Now for the kind of water that is beſt to water your Garden, it is certain that pond or ditch water is better than running or River water, yet that is far better than Pump or Well water, yet it hath always been my lot to have no other for my uſe, whether for Cucumbers or other herbs and flowers; yet I doubt not but there is a week odds in a Months growth at ſome times of the year, between watering with a warm fat ſtanding water, and watering with cold Pump or ſpring water; but yet the worſt is better than none, but where occaſion is for ſome ſmall quantity, for ſome tender plants, ſome have great Tubs fill'd, wherein they put ſheeps dung or other dung, letting it ſtand in the Sun until it is in better caſe to uſe as aforeſaid, ſtill ſupplying their tubs as need requires, and as I ſaid before, one watring towards the declining of the day or evening, is better then two in the morning or heat of the day, for moſt things.

Another thing worth the practiſing is, that you be careful to cut or top your herbs often, for it is not only handſome, but cauſeth your herbs to laſt longer, where as to ſuffer herbs to grow rank, or woody, or to ſeed quickly, deſtroys them, or ſo weakens them, that they do not thrive again in a great while; by your often topping your ſweet herbs, you may, if you will, make uſe of them to dry and make them into powder to uſe all the Winter, ſo that you need not cut your herbs in the Winter; another convenience is, that if you cut your herbs often, you may cut them at any time without prejudice to them, whereas if you ſuffer them to grow woody or to Seed, you hazard the killing of them, in caſe you cut them in a very hot and dry time, or in the Winter;

ter; another thing worth practiſing is, that once a year or once in two years you beſtow new moulding of thoſe ſorts of herbs that continue long without renewing, as Thyme, Savoury, Balm, and divers others the like; divers ſorts will upon the new moulding take new root, and become as young again, your mould ought to be ſifted or very fine, that it may the better fall in amongſt the branches, *&c.* Lavender ought to be cut even and handſome ſo ſoon as you have your Crop off, and if it cannot be made ſmooth and handſome at one cutting, you may cut it a ſecond time before Winter, and then it will be pleaſant and grow ſtrong and handſome without the help of Poles which ſome uſe, occaſioned through unhandſome or negligent husbandry. Sage and Roſemary beds, are likewiſe to be cut ſmooth and handſome, which being often done, a ſmall matter doth it; and beſides they will be uſeful as an hedge to lay ſmall cloaths upon to white or dry, beſides a handſome ornament in a Garden.

Another convenient practice tending to handſomeneſs and good order, is that you ſow or ſet together in one quarter, or Beds by themſelves, all ſuch herbs as are durable, and not to be renewed every year, by which means that part of your ground will be always in handſome order; you may eaſily gueſs what the contrary practice will be.

After this manner you may bring it to paſs, ſow Thyme, Winter-ſavoury, Hyſop, Pot Marjoram, and Winter ſweet marjoram, which is increaſed only by ſlips, let ſuch be near together; likewiſe Balm, Coaſtmary, Mints, and the like; in beds near together, alſo Bugloſs, Sorrel, Succory and the like; and for ſuch as are, as I ſaid, to be renewed every year, as ſweet-marjoram, ſummer-ſavoury, and ſweet-baſel, *&c.* let theſe be near together; alſo all ordinary Pot-herbs that are yearly renewed by themſelves, I ſhall need to ſay no more as to this.

A Catalogue of divers ordinary Herbs and Roots, by the view whereof, any Gardener may readily call to mind what ſorts of Herbs he is to provide for the furniſhing of his Garden; alſo briefly by what means increaſed.

The names of divers ſorts of herbs, commonly called ſweet herbs.

BAlm, chiefly increaſed by ſlipping or parting the root, ſometimes of Seed.

Baſel, only of Seed.

Burnet, both by ſlipping or parting the roots, and by Seed.

Coaſt-mary, chiefly by ſlipping or parting the roots ſometimes by ſeed.

Camomile by ſlipping or parting the roots.

Callamint, both by ſeed and ſlips.

Hyſop, by ſeed, ſlips or tops.

Lavender chiefly by ſlipping.

Musked Crains-bill, or Muskomy, chiefly by Seed ſhed *&c*,

Mints, Spear, Red, Water, Baſel, Pide } By tops, ſlips, or roots.

Mar-

Marjoram,
Sweet
Winter ſweet
Yellow,
Pide,
Pot or wild,
} Chiefly of Seed, it will grow of tops and ſlips, only the Summer; the others chiefly by ſlipping, they will alſo grow of Seed.

Maudlin or ſweet Maudlin, both both by ſlip and Seed two ſorts.

Penroyal, chiefly by ſlips, and there is three or four Roſemary, chiefly by ſlips, but likewiſe of Seed, but ſo it is very tender.

Sage chiefly by ſlips.

Savoury, the Winter, both of Seed and ſlip, the Summer only of ſeed,

Thyme,
Engliſh or hard Thyme
French
Pide
Limon,
Muſk,
Maſtick
} Both by ſlips and ſeeds.

Herb Maſtick, chiefly by ſlipping.

Tanſie, both by Seeds, ſlips, or parting.

The names of divers, ordinary Phyſick Herbs, uſually Planted in Gardens.

ANgelica increaſed only by ſeed, ſow it in ground not too dry, or as ſoon as it is ripe.

Aſarabacka, only by parting the roots.

Bears-foot, only of ſeed, I mean, the ordinary Garden kind call'd Setter-wort.

Carduus, only of ſeed.

Dragons, chiefly by off-ſets or young roots, ſometimes by ſeed.

Dittander, by ſprouts from the root.

Ele-

Elecampane of ſeed and parting, the upper part of the root.

Fetherfew, of ſeed or ſlips.

Goats Rue or ſeed, or ſlip near the root.

Germander, chiefly of tops or ſlips.

Garlick, by parting the root.

Harts tongue, by parting the root, it doth likewiſe make increaſe by ſeed, but *&c.*

Horſe radiſh, by either tops or pieces of the roots ſet.

Liverwort, is brought ſometimes from places where it naturally grows, *&c.* ſet in ſome ſhady place.

Lavinder Cotton, of ſlips.

Liquoriſh, of Plants or runners.

Maſter-wort, of ſeed or runners.

Marſh mallows, of ſeed, or of the top ſprouts from the root, ſet in moiſt or ſhadow.

Mother-wort of ſeed or parting the root.

Pelletary of the Wall, of ſeed or ſlips.

Pionies, ſingle of ſeed or pieces of roots, chiefly near the tops of them.

Rubarb, three ſorts both of ſeed and tops of the roots parted.

Rue, chiefly of ſlips.

Solomons-Seal, ſometimes by ſeed, but moſt commonly by the tops or pieces of the root.

Scordium of ſlips not in too dry a ſcituation, it ſhould be moulded over in winter.

Scorſonera, of ſeed, ſlips or root.

Scurvy-graſs, chiefly of ſeed. *&c.*

Southern wood, of ſlips.

Smalage, of ſeed or ſlips.

Sneeſe-wort, of ſlips faſt enough.

Tanſie of ſlips or ſeed.

Greek Valerian, of ſlips or ſeed.

Great Valerian or ſetwell, chiefly ſlips from the roots.

Winter-Cherries, increaſe faſt enough from the root by ſprouts and runners

Worm-

Wormwood, both English and Roman, both by ſlips and ſeed.

There is a ſort of Sallet commonly gathered in the ſpring conſiſting of divers young buds and ſprouts both of Trees and Herbs, the which being gathered diſcreetly, with nothing but what is very young and tender, and ſo that no one thing do too much exceed another, but that there be a fine agreement in their reliſh; if ſo, it will be very acceptable to many.

Violets with ſome young leaves
Primroſes and ſome young leaves
Small ſprouts of Burnet, alſo of
Mints,
Sorrel, and divers other of the like, alſo ſmall buds of Gooſeberries, Roſes, Barberries, *&c.*

Alſo when they are to be had, the flowers of Burage, Bugloſs, Cowpagles, Archangel, with divers others.

The names of divers ordinary Pot herbs, call'd alſo chopping-herbs.

ARach, red and white of ſeed.
Blood-wort, of ſeed.
Burage, of ſeed.
Bugloſs, of ſeed.
Beetes, of ſeed.
Carrots, of ſeed.
Clary, of ſeed.
Endive, of ſeed.
Langdebeff, of ſeed.
Leeks, of ſeed beſt.
Marygolds, of ſeed.
Nep, of ſeed.
Orach of ſeed.
Parſley of ſeed.
Sives parting the roots.
Strawberries, of young roots from the ſtrings.
Succory, of ſeed.
Violets of ſlips and ſeed.
Worts or Brockets, chiefly of ſeed.

The Names of divers Sallet herbs and roots, and other Herbage for the Kitchin-uſes.

ALliſanders, of ſeed.
Beans, French, and ordinary Garden-Beans.

Beets,

Beets, both red and white of ſeed.
Cabbages of ſeed.
Carraway of ſeed.
Carrots, of ſeed.
Corn-ſallet, of ſeed.
Colworts, of ſeed.
Colliflowers of ſeed.
Cucumbers, of ſeed.
Creſs of the Garden, of ſeed.
Dill, of ſeed.
Endive white, of ſeed.
Fennel, of ſeed.
Hartichoaks of ſlips.
Lettice of ſeed.
Muskmillions of ſeed.
Muſtard-ſeed, of ſeed.
Onions, of ſeed.
Parſley, of ſeed.
Parſnip, of ſeed.
Potato's of *Virginia*, and Canada or *Jeruſalem* Hartichoaks, increaſed by ſmall off-ſets, and quartering their roots.
Purſlain, of ſeed.
Rocket of ſeed.
Rampions of ſeed.
Ramſons, by parting their roots.
Radiſh of ſeed.
Horſe-radiſh, by tops or pieces of root.
Shelot, by parting their roots.
Scorſonera, by ſeed, ſlip, or root.
Skerrets, by ſlip or ſeed.
Sparragus, of ſeed.
Sorrel, French and Engliſh, the French moſt by ſlipping and the other moſt by ſeed.
Spinage by ſeed.
Tarragon by tops and ſprouts
Turnips, by ſeed.

There are divers ſorts of Peaſe, of which I will name ſome few.

HOt-ſpurs-peaſe.
Redding-peaſe.
Sandwich-peaſe.
Sugar peaſe, white and gray
Tuffted or Roſe-peaſe, 2 ſorts.
Gray Windſor-peaſe.
Great Maple-peaſe,
Great Bowlins-peaſe.
Great Blew-peaſe.

Theſe

These things following are by divers Cooks, and others, pickled for Sallets to use in the Winter.

Cucumbers, Purslain, Tarragon, Summer-savoury, Broom-buds, Elder-buds, Onions, Leeks, Hartichoaks. Also some pickle up Turnips, Beet-roots, and divers other things which being artificially done, are very acceptable.

Also some make a very acceptable boil'd Sallet of the young and tender stalks of both Turneps, and of Cabbages, when they first run up in the spring; they boil them, and peel them, and put Butter, Vinegar, and Pepper to them.

These are put with White-wine Vinegar and sugar for Winter-Sallets.

Clove-gelly-flowers. Cowslip-flowers. Bugloss-flowers. Burage-flowers. Arch-angel flowers.

Of the ordering of the Garden of Pleasure, with the manner of increasing and ordering divers sorts of Flowers, for the furnishing of Gardens, with divers forms of Knots and Plots for the purpose.

IN the first place, you are if you may conveniently, to erect it in such a place where it may yield most delight, in regard of its Prospect from your house, or some chief rooms thereof; and withal, if it may be pretty well defended from the injury of the sharpest winds, and in so doing, you may have in a manner a perpetual Spring, something or other continually in its Beauty, either Flowers, or ever Greens, except in extream Frost and snow, but even then there are many housed greens do shew forth their Beauties, but let every one do as their means, minds, or conveniences will permit.

The Plot of ground being reſolved upon, you are to fence it in according as you deſire, or can; only remember that if there need either bringing in, or carrying out of mould, *&c.* that you do it whilſt you have the opportunity of a Cart-way, which uſually is cheaper and ſpeedier then Wheel-barrows, and then you may level it and caſt it into what form you think fit, or as the bigneſs of your ground, will handſomely bear.

I have for the eaſe and delight of thoſe that do affect ſuch things, preſented to view divers forms or Plots for Gardens, amongſt which it is poſſible you may find ſome that may near the matter fit moſt ordinary grounds, either great or ſmall; and ſhall leave the ingenious practitioner, to the conſideration and uſe of that he moſt affects.

The Names of ſeveral herbs, &c. fit to ſet Knots with, or to edge borders to keep them in faſhion, &c.

DUtch or French Box, it is the handſomeſt, the moſt durable, and cheapeſt to keep.

Hyſop is handſome, if cut once in a fortnight or three weeks in the growing ſeaſon.

There is two or three ſorts of Thyme will be handſome and durable if oft cut.

Germander was much uſed many years ago, it muſt have good keeping.

Thrift is well lik'd of by ſome, it is apt to gape and be unhandſome.

Some uſe Gilded-Marjoram, or Pot-Marjoram with good keeping will be handſome.

Alſo beſides the fore-named, you may edge borders with divers things; as Pinks, they will be very handſome by cutting twice a year.

Violets double or ſingle, they will thicken and be handſome if oft cut.

Graſs cut oft.

Perwinkle cut oft.

Some

Some uſe Lavender-Cotton, and Herba-grace, *&c.* will be handſome if kept well.

Roſemary may be kept low as other herbs, if oft cut.

Lavender as it may be kept, will be both low and handſome.

Sage likewiſe.

Primroſes and double-Daſies are ſet for that purpoſe likewiſe, but they ought to be planted ſomething ſhady.

Another thing I thought good to mention: It is common in the mouths of many, that Box doth take away all the heart of a ground where it grows; but the naked truth is, that it doth not draw ſo much vertue from a ground as other herbs doth, my reaſon is, becauſe it doth not grow ſo faſt, and ſo by conſequence not draw ſo much vertue from the place where it grows; and in caſe it do begger or barren a place where it grows, it comes to paſs by its long ſtanding compleat and handſome, which is a part of its excellency, it being the moſt durable of any kind of herb wherewith Knots are made; but to prevent, or rather amend the inconveniences that ſeem to follow by the running of its roots into your Knot, which any other herb doth much more, by how much other herbs do grow more than Box; the remedy is, with a knife or piece of an old ſithe once in two years to cut the root down cloſe to the Box on the inſide of your knot, and then if need be to new flouriſh your work with a little freſh mould; alſo take notice that the often cutting of either Box or any other herb, is a means to prevent the much running of the roots into your knot, the ſame reaſon is for hedges or borders.

So having given you as it were a taſte of what I could have multiplied very much, if I had thought it neceſſary; I proceed, and as for the making of any of theſe on the ground I ſhall ſay nothing, but only that you would be careful ſo to fit your work to your ground, that it may lie pleaſant and ſutable, not too thick, but ſo as there may be convenient room to paſs to every part of your work; alſo convenient room for what you ſhall Plant, that it may not ſmother or hide any

part of your work that might yield delight, neither that you make your work ſo ſpacious, but that you may hav it pleaſantly in your eye at a view: let not your Walks be too little, neither too big, like a ſmall City with over-large gates. And now I will proceed to ſome eaſie and plain directions, very uſeful for a learner, how to level and bring a Garden into ſome order and form. In the firſt place, you are to provide, ſo as to make your borders good either with dung or good earth, or both, that ſo your Trees or flowers, or both may thrive the better, and your Fruit be the fairer, but as for that part of your ground where your Walks are to be, it matters not how Barren, Chalky, gravelly or Stony they be, ſo that you be careful to pick out all ſorts of weeds that are not eaſily cleanſed or deſtroyed by ordinary hand weeding, as Twich, Nettle, Dandelion, *&c.* otherwiſe they may prove a perpetual trouble to you, beſide the charge of often weeding; ſo likewiſe if you make Graſs-plots, it matters not how barren or poor the ground is, ſo it be not either very ſtony or barren Gravel, which uſually ſtarves any thing that grows on it, if the weather be but a little dry; but uſually graſs grows faſter in Gardens, than moſt Gardners would have it; but if you intend your plats for flowers or Herbs, let your ground be good and well cleanſed, but if for flowers chiefly, then a ſupply of earth from your Kitchin-Garden is beſt, and ſupply your Kitchin-garden with dung, your herbage will be the better.

Now for the manner of going about to put your Garden into form: It is as followeth. Firſt you are to provide a quantity of handſome ſtreight ſtakes about four or five foot long, being ſharpned at one end, and then about two foot and a half from the wall or Fence, where a border is to be made, range a line, and then by your line pitch down a couple of ſtakes of ſuch a length as your level will well reach to level the tops of them exactly; let them ſtand faſt in the ground, and then in the ſame ſtreight range drive down another ſtake about a pole or two from your firſt, the which by your eye you may

level

level with your firſt ſtakes, having one; whilſt you eye your ſtakes, either to raiſe or drive your ſtakes lower as you ſhall appoint, until it be exact, and then you may proceed as before, as occaſion requires, until you have ſtaked out all your borders by your Wall, or out-ſide Fence; and then you are to proceed to the other part of your ground, firſt meaſuring the breadth you intend for your Walk round your Plot or outmoſt Walk, and then at ſome ſpecial corner of your intended next border or quarter: having ranged your line the length of your ground, and caſt out your Walk, pitch down a ſtake exactly at the Corner of your quarter, and level it with one of your firſt ſtakes, and then a ſecond in the ſame ſtreight line of the ſame height or level with the firſt, and ſo proceed the whole length, pitching in a ſtake at every ſpecial corner of your work, which will be a ſtanding rule to you, not only for the level of your ground, but alſo for the exact carrying off your quarters ſquare or equal, and having levelled as many ſtakes as you think is ſufficient for every part of your ground, go to your firſt ſtake and conſider what height you are to carry your ground at, either as it will maintain of it ſelf, or as the conveniences you have to that purpoſe will bear, being careful that you do not raiſe your ground ſo as to obſtruct your door-ways or comings in, *&c.* and having conſidered your height, make a notch on your ſtake quite round at the height you intend to carry your level, and then with a ſtick or rule meaſure from the top of your ſtake, to the notch or mark you made; and according to that meaſure go and notch or mark all your ſtakes, or as many as you think fit from the top downward, and where the mark falls to be, is the level or height you propounded; ſo that after you have marked your ſtakes, if you think upon due conſideration that you have reſolved either too high or too low, you may accordingly propound another height, and being reſolved, it is but faſtening a line about the notch of one ſtake, and faſtening it tite about the notch of another, and by it, if you cannot do without it, you may carry on your work level;

but

but in case you would not have your ground of a plain level, to the end that any fall of water may not settle or be apt to stand to the annoyance of your Garden, or that the Nature of your Plat be such as you cannot make a flat level with convenience, then you may on the same stakes so pitched and levelled as before, allow what fall you think fit for your turn, that if you allow a foot, more or less at the utmost end or side of your ground, then half so much in the middle, *&c.* considering that if your ground be of any large extent, you must allow a greater fall for the purpose aforesaid; yet considering that too great a fall may be as prejudicial as too little, *&c.* or if this way seem too troublesome, then you may take a couple of stakes, and according to your former order by a line, pitch in one at the hither end, and another at the farthest end of your ground, and let them be both of a sutable height above the ground or level you propound at each particular end, and then between those two first stakes pitch in a third, levelling it with the two former by your eye, and so as many as you see convenient in order as aforesaid, and then measuring from the top of your first stake to the height you intend after the manner aforesaid, by which means you may carry a true falling or hanging level more or less, as occasion requires, either raising or abating as need requires, and altho you carry the length of your ground upon falling level, yet you may carry every particular range of stakes over-thwart or cross your ground, on a plum or flat level a after your first hanging range is pitched, by which particular stakes you are to level your over-thwart ranges, yet so as handsomely to sute and answer the natural fall or level propounded.

By this way of levelling you may easily find how or which way to bring or carry any water-course from place to place.

In the next place you are to proceed to the digging and orderly finishing of your ground, beginning first with your borders, exactly breaking the clods if occasion requires, also carefully picking out all such weeds as will not be kill'd in the burying, laying your ground level & orderly, & having digged your borders,

borders, to rake them exactly according to the level of your ground, and then range your line, allowing what breadth you think fit or convenient, withall allowing a matter of two inches or thereabout of mould on the out-side of your line to tread or beat in just even by your line, to the end your borders may lye fast and handsome, and not be too apt to moulder down, and then to set the edges of your border close and handsome on the inside of your line, either with Pinks, Violets, or any other thing you think fit that keeps always green, and having set your range quite through, close the mould to your herbs first on the inside of your border with the edge of a Tile or the like, making as it were a little gutter, in the wch you are to pour your water when you water your herbs, wch ought always to be as soon as you have done setting except in a very wet time, and then, if not before, to clap the side of your border with the back of your Spade, but if you desire to edge your borders with turff, be sure it be not a twitchy kind of turff, for that will be a continual plague to your Walks and borders, or you may sow the edges of your borders with Pink seed, first making a trail or gutter streight and even on the inside of your line, and therein sow your seed as equal as you can, covering it with the same or other fine mould.

After you have finished your utmost borders, you are to proceed to the finishing of your other borders and quarters with the like diligence aforesaid; as to their levelling, breaking of clods, and picking out of such weeds as may prove offensive, and if you intend your quarters for knots or grass, you are to rake your ground as you go, that is, when you have digged a little to rake it level and then dig a little farther, and rake again, and so continue until you have finished your quarters; but in case your ground be fine sand or the like, you may forbear raking untill afterwards as you shall hear anon, so as you lay it very level in your digging; also if your ground be so small that you can reach to the middle with your rake, then your best way and speediest is to make an end of digging

first,

first, and then rake it exactly: and having proceeded thus far, whether you intend your plat for grass or knots, you are to tread it all over alike, and then rake it again, and by so doing your plat will settle in every place alike, which otherwise it will scarce do, and then you may proceed to the perfecting of your intended work, and if you make grass-plats, and do not lay turff, but sow them, then your best way is after you have levelled your ground to sow it pretty thick all over, and then to tread it in every place alike, and then rake it over, and then sow it a second time treading it and taking it handsomely over again, and in so doing the grass will come up so thick and handsomely as the weeds will not easily get the Mastery as sometimes it doth when it is sown too thin, yet nevertheless if any docks or other great weeds come up amongst your grass, you are to weed them clean out, and then by timely and often cutting your grass it will grow thick and pleasant, the truth is, if grass be not cut once in a fortnight at least in the growing time of the year, it will not be handsome, besides its aptness to seed, and thereby spoiling the beauty and handsomeness of your walks or border.

After you have finished your borders, knots or quarters as occasion serves, then you are to make your Walks, first pitching a range of stakes just in the middle, only about a pole or more asunder after the manner as you were taught before, and according to the nature of the level, but in case your Walks are very wide, then you are to have three ranges of stakes for the more exact laying of your walks, but do not make the fall on each side of your walk too great or sharp, but rather a fine, almost undiscernable fall, except your ground be very apt to lie wet, so great a fall is both unhandsome and uneasie for such as wear high heel'd shooes, after you have staked your Walk or before, you are to dig and level your walk with its own earth or gravel, but in case the earth lie too high or be too good, it will be your best way to carry some of it away for a better use, than only to walk on, and in the room thereof to bring and lay either Gravel or Chalk, or the like,

and

and when you have rough levelled your walk, let it be well trodden or beat, that it may not ſettle unequally, after you have finiſhed; and then having rough levelled as aforeſaid, then lay on your fine Gravel if you have two ſorts, and remember that if you lay your fine Gravel of a good conſiderable thickneſs, you may once a year or once in two years new break over your Walks, and flouriſh them over with a little or no charge, whereby your Walks will be as new again. The order of laying your walks is firſt to ſpread and take your gravel as it ought to lie, and then to tread it all over alike, and then to rake it again, and then with a beater made of a piece of Plank to ſettle it all over, not bringing your rowl upon your Walk until it be well ſettled, except it be a light wooden rowl, leaſt you cauſe your walks to lie in whamps, and after you have rowled your walks once or twice in a place at length, it will be a good way to rowl them over-thwart with your light rowl, your walks will ſhape the better; alſo in caſe the weather be very dry, it will be a good way after you have ſhaped your walks, to water them well with a watering pot, and then when they are ſo dryed as that you may walk on them, you may beat or rowl them as you ſee cauſe.

Take notice, that if your gravel be of a very lean nature, and have no earthy ſubſtance to cauſe it to bind, you may amend that fault by mixing a quantity of ſhort lome or clay equally amongſt your gravel, but be careful, you do not put too much, leaſt you make a worſe fault, therefore uſe the mean; much more might be ſaid as to the making of walks, as to the prevention of worms caſting, for which ſome uſe ſtore of Salt or Soot, and alſo for prevention of Moſs, *&c.* but being ſtraitned for want of time, let this ſuffice.

The fitteſt and moſt convenient ſeaſon for making of Gardens and Walks is the Spring, it being uſually the moſt temperate and ſubtilleſt ſeaſon both for ſetting of herbs and flowers, as likewiſe for the making of walks, there be-

ing oft a fine intermixture of ſhowers and warm weather, as well as dry; but in caſe your ground where you would erect a Garden be very much out of order, either being very much over-run with bad ſorts of weeds, as nettles, twich, *&c.* which cannot be deſtroyed with once or twice digging, or if very unequal and out of level, ſo that it requires much raiſing in ſome places and abatement in other places, whereby it will be apt to ſettle unequally, and cannot be ſo ordered on a ſudden as to continue handſome and level any conſiderable time: I ſay in ſuch caſes it will be your beſt way to cleanſe and level in the Winter before, at leaſt before you intend to make your Garden, but it would be much the better to give it one years Husbandry, and then you may crop it with ſome ſort of herbage, either Peaſe or Beans, and a crop of Turneps after them, taking the firſt opportunity, that ſo they may be got off in good time, and ſo by twice or thrice ſtirring of your ground in one year, being careful to cleanſe and level it at each ſtirring as occaſion requires, it will be the fitter, and readier, and in better caſe to plant any Trees, and much eaſier to make your Garden ſo as to continue handſome the longer, and beſides, you have the ſeaſon of Planting before you, whereby you may finiſh that work before-hand, and not deface or ſlubber your Garden after it is finiſhed.

The next thing conſiderable, is the ſeaſons for the increaſing and planting of the divers varieties of herbs and flowers, for the furniſhing of the Garden of Pleaſure: And firſt I will begin with thoſe ſorts commonly call'd Bulbo's, or Onion-rooted flowers, ſomething as to the ſhape of Onions, ſuch as Tulips, Crocus, Daffodils, *&c.* and although all or the moſt of them are ordinarily, and may be taken up in the ſpring and planted, both before and in their flowering, and do pretty well if done carefully and ſpeedily; yet it is not the ſureſt and moſt proper ſeaſon for any of them that have ſuch kinds of roots, and therefore I would adviſe every one if they may to take another ſeaſon for the removing

moving of them, eſpecially if they be of ſuch ſorts as they make any ſpecial account of; for many times a year or two is loſt by removing in the ſpring, and ſometimes the root is very tender, except they be taken up with mould cleaving to the root; and therefore take this general rule for all ſuch kinds of flowers ſo rooted as I ſaid before, that when the flower is faded, and the leaves of the plant withered, you may take them up without any prejudice to them, and ſo much the ſooner if you prevent its ſeeding by gathering it or cutting off the ſtalk when the beauty of the flower is paſt; the ſure ſeaſons are *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, but if you ſtay until *September*, they then begin to take new root againſt another year, and then your ſeaſon is not good for the purpoſe, but rather a hinderance: By what hath been ſaid, you may eaſily obſerve that ſome ſorts may be removed a month or more before others of like nature, according to the early or late flowring of them; as likewiſe according to the temper of the weather or ſeaſon; for in a hot and dry time flowers blow quick and ſhed accordingly, whereas a more cool and moiſt ſeaſon cauſeth flowers not only to continue longer in flower, but alſo to be fairer in moſt ſorts, except they be of a very tender nature: having taken up any of theſe ſorts of flowers we are ſpeaking of, if you have any intention of keeping them any time out of the ground which you may do to many of them for five or ſix months, and ſometimes more without hurt to them if occaſion require; you are firſt to lay them in the Sun, or in ſome Window where they may dry, leſt being wet or damp, they ſhould mould, or root, or occaſion their Springing before you are willing, which by taking wet or lying in a damp place, comes to paſs ſometimes, and are ſometimes ſpoiled: But if your roots are of a more hollow or ſpungy nature, as Frittilaria's and ſome ſorts of Hiacynths, *&c.* which will wilk, or be limber, or ſhrivel if kept a little too long out of the ground; for ſuch ſorts, as alſo the roots of Ranulculo's, if you be neceſſitated to keep them out of the

ground over-long, to mix with them ſome fine dry ſand, which will keep them very well a conſiderable time, but you muſt not keep them in a place that is damp or ſubject to moiſture, leſt they either ſpring or do worſe.

What I have ſaid concerning the aforeſaid ſorts, you may obſerve in ſome meaſure in the roots of Lillies and Martagons, ſuch roots as are ſcail, but if neceſſary occaſion cauſe you not to keep your flower roots out of the ground, then it will be your beſt and ſureſt courſe to ſet them again as ſoon as you may conveniently, whereby the occaſioning of ſpoiling their ſeaſonable and handſome flowering, as alſo there the hindering of their increaſe is prevented, which ſometimes happeneth by the too long keeping them out of the ground, beſides other caſualties; you ſhall oft find that divers ſorts being kept long out of the ground, will begin to put out new roots or fibres, if you perceive it, get ſuch into the ground as ſoon as you can, for then they are more apt to ſpoil then before. In the planting or ſetting of your Tulips, let the earth be at leaſt an inch above the top of the root.

The next thing to be conſidered, is the way of increaſing theſe ſorts of flowers, and that is either by the ſowing of their ſeed, or by off-ſets that increaſe from the roots of bearing Plants, which being taken off in due ſeaſon as aforeſaid and planted in a ground made hollow and good, will in two or three years become bearing roots, but be careful you ſet not your roots in dung leaſt they rot; as for the off-ſets of the Crown Imperial and Perſian Lilly, their off-ſets are a great while before they come to bear flowers.

Lillies and Martagons are increaſed by the ſcales taken off from the lower part of the root, beſides what increaſe it makes of it ſelf by off-ſets, which in time will come to bear flowers like the Mother-plant; let your ground be good and pretty free from ſtones, your flowers will thrive the better and make the more increaſe, and in caſe you uſe dung about your flowers, be ſure it be very well rotted and converted to mould, and then being well mixed with your earth, will do better then uſed alone, for dung is more apt to dry

and

and ſhrink in hot and dry weather, and apt to ſtarve a Plant if not ſupplied with moiſture.

As for the ſowing of theſe ſorts of Bulbo's rooted flower, it is generally ſo ſoon as your ſeed is full ripe, or at leaſt about *September*; but there is a great deal of odds in the time of their coming to perfection, for Frittillaria's, and Hiacynths, and Crocus comes to the flowering a long time before Tulips, Crown Imperial, and Martagons; the moſt frugal way of ſowing of them is in pots or Boxes made for the purpoſe, being fill'd with very good ſifted mould, do not ſow your ſeed too thick, cover it about an inch deep or thereabout, let their ſcituation be pretty temperate, and after they are two years growth or more, you may take them up and Plant them in ſome thinner order, take them up when they have done growing as aforeſaid: Take notice that Tulips are more apt to run down deep into the ground, than any other ſort, and therefore to be more often taken up than other ſort of Bulbos Plants, your care muſt be to keep them clean from weeds upon all occaſions as need requires.

The next ſort to be ſpoke to is Eminies or Anemonies, which is of that ſort of Plant called Tuberes rooted.

Theſe ſorts of flowers likewiſe are and may be taken up in the *Spring* or flowring time, and may be with leſs prejudice than many other. Bulbos plants as being apt to draw new root quickly, whereas Tulips are not ſo apt, but yet the beſt ſeaſon is (as I ſaid of the foregoing ſorts) when the leaves are withered, and their ſpringing ſeaſon is over, which is uſually from the beginning of *June* to the end of *July*, and ſometimes later in caſe the weather continue dry; but when the weather grows cool and moiſt, they begin to take new root again, and then it is not ſo ſeaſonable to ſtir them, eſpecially to keep dry out of the ground, whereas thoſe taken up as aforeſaid and dryed a time in the Sun, may be kept ſound and well near a year, eſpecially if the roots have any conſiderable ſubſtance; But if as I ſaid of the fore-going ſort, they lye damp or take wet, they are liable to ſpoil or loſs;

loſs; they are increaſed by parting their roots either in their growing ſeaſon, or when they are taken up afterward, every little crum being apt to grow if they be not too much wither'd or dry'd, alſo they are increaſed by the ſowing of their ſeed, which the ſingle ſort afford pretty well (but not the double that I know of) whereby many varieties are raiſed; if you deſire to make increaſe by ſowing, you are to take notice of your ſeed when it groweth near ripe, which you may know by its parting a little near the ſtalk, ſo that in a little time after it will be fit to gather, otherwiſe the wind will quickly blow it away with the doun in which it is wrapt, and being ripe and pretty well dryed, you are to part it and gently rub it between your hands with a little dry ſand, the better to ſeparate it, and then to ſow it in ſome Pots or Boxes for the purpoſe in ſome very fine ſifted mould, if you add a little fine willow mould with your earth, I think it will be the better; do not ſow your ſeed over thick, and then cover it about an inch deep with the like fine mould; the moſt gainful ſeaſon to ſow it in, is as ſoon as it is ripe, let the ſcituation be rather ſhade than Sun, let them be kept moderate moiſt, you may likewiſe ſow your ſeed in the ſpring, if your ſeed be ſown pretty forward, and the earth and ſcituation very ſutable; they may be forward enough to prick out in ſome thinner order, time enough to get ſtrength before the Winter following; but if you are not forward enough, then you muſt take the Spring, you muſt take ſome care of them in caſe of hard weather, for I have known many miſcarry in a hard or ſharp Winter, the ſeaſon to Plant your bearing roots that were taken up in their fit ſeaſon is in *Auguſt* or *September*, ſome of them may flower before, or in the Winter, if weather be any thing temperate, but chiefly forward in the ſpring; but if you keep ſome of your roots, and Plant ſome in *February*, if weather permit, and ſome in *March or Aprill*, you ſhall have them flower in ſeveral ſeaſons according as you planted them, only remember that thoſe you Plant to flower in the more hot

hot ſeaſon, let their ſcituation be ſuch as not to be too much in the Sun; for the truth is, their natural ſeaſon is the Spring, which is commonly pretty temperate, and therefore the more temperate, the more agreeable to their nature, and in ſo doing you may enjoy the pleaſure of their beauties the longer: Again.

Set not your Eminie roots too deep, neither in wet nor ſtrong cool ground, leaſt they ſhould rot, eſpecially the more tender or delicate ſorts, being ſet about an inch or two at the moſt is ſufficient in the moſt temperate ground, do not water your more choice kinds until they begin to ſpring, except in hot and dry weather, yet ſome in caſe of late planting, in caſe their roots are very dry, do put them into water to plump, which in ſuch a caſe cannot hurt them.

Again if your Eminies be of choice ſorts, truſt not the Winter with them, but rather keep them until the beginning of *March*, except you plant them in Pots, *&c.* then you may begin with them ſooner by houſing your Pots until they have taken new root.

Of theſe flowers call'd Fibres, or ſtringy rooted Plants.

THeſe ſorts of Plants do much differ in their uſage or Huſbandry from the former, eſpecially Tulips, *&c.* and are moſt ſeaſonably to be taken up to be parted, ſlipt, laid and planted in the Spring, and moſt of them in their flowering with very little prejudice as to their well-being, and indeed the moſt of them may with a little care and diligence be removed and ſlipt from *March* until *Bartholomew-tide*, eſpecially if you take notice of thoſe directions concerning the ordering of ſmall herbs, in that part that treateth of the ordering of the Kitchin-Garden, only take notice, that thoſe ſorts that run up very much and forward into ſpindles for flowers, would be dealt withall ſomething the earlier, or after their chief flowering is over, and be ſure that what ſeaſon ſoever you take, be careful to keep your ſlips or Plants pretty moiſt, until they have taken root at leaſt; alſo,

alſo take notice, that for ſuch things as ordinarily indure the Winter, and are hardy, as Pinks, Violets and many others; for ſuch you may begin in *February* to ſet them, as I have often, whereby they have gained ſo good rooting, that the trouble of watering them hath been ſaved.

Of Carnations and Gilly-flowers, and their ordering.

AND firſt of the ſowing of their ſeed, from whence ariſeth very many varieties according to the goodneſs of the ſeed ſown, and nature of the air in which they are ſown, and indeed few would believe the different inclination of one and the ſame ſort of ſeed, being ſown in the ſame ground where it was ſaved, and of the ſame ſort in a contrary air and ground; the obſervation I will leave to each practitioner, and to the end you may have good varieties, your care muſt be to get or ſave ſuch as come from good double flowers, or elſe it will hardly be worth your labour to ſow and Plant them: having procured ſome ſeed, you are to prepare a bed which ought to be both rich and well prepared, and in a temperate ſcituation, do not ſow your ſeed very thick, and then cover it about an inch deep, or leſs with fine mould, or you may ſpittle it in with your Spade: or you may ſow it in trails, but not very thick; or which is a more ſaving way, you may ſow it in ſome old half tubs or boxes for the purpoſe, and be careful to keep them clean weeded and watered if occaſion require, and when your plants are about two or three inches high, you may take them up and plant them in ſome thinner order, giving them ſome water at the planting and afterwards, untill they have taken new root, and in caſe they have been ſown very thick, you muſt begin the ſooner to plant them out, but if they are too ſmall to plant out on beds, then it were good to prick them out in ſuch like things as I named, that is, tubs, *&c.* if you remove whilſt they are very ſmall, you may ſet them the nearer together, and take up every other Plant afterwards when they

they are better grown, they may ſtand about half a foot aſunder or thereabout, where they may grow until you ſee what varieties you ſhall have, and then you may take them up with ſome earth with them, and Plant them where you would have them flower, not forgetting to water them at their firſt planting; the ſeaſon to ſow them, is any time from the latter end of *February* to *Midſummer*, or a little later; they are pretty hardy, but being ſown pretty timely in the Spring, they will be large rooted againſt the time of flowering, and accordingly will yield more flowers, or more branches, or ſlips to increaſe by laying, which is the only ſure way to increaſe from ſeeding, eſpecially ſometimes they will flower the ſame Summer or *Autumn*, if ſown very timely.

Theſe ſorts of flowers are likewiſe increaſed both by ſlipping, and by laying, but laying is abundantly the ſureſt way. But firſt, I will ſpeak of the ſetting of their ſlips. And firſt you are to prepare a bed, which ought to be of very fine and rich mould, and ſo ſcituated, or at leaſt ſuch proviſion made, that the Sun come not at them until they are rooted, otherwiſe one half dayes Sun may ſpoil your labours, and fruſtrate your expectation, eſpecially if ſet any thing forward whilſt the Sun hath any conſiderable ſtrength; the manner of ſlipping is as followeth, make choice of ſuch ſlips as are pretty ſtrong, not ſuch as are ſmall, weak, under ſlips, if you may have better, neither ſuch as have divers ſmall ſlips on them, but yet even ſuch being ſet very timely in the Spring, do often thrive well enough, as I ſaid, let your ſlips be one entire branch and not ſpindled, the which you are to cut off cloſe to the body or arm of the old root if ſhort, otherwiſe you may leave two or three Joynts, the which may ſpring out again; then take your ſlip and trim off ſome of the lower leaves, not leaving your ſlip with too great or buſled top, and then top the other leaves even, and then cut your ſlip even at the bottom of a Joynt, and if it be pretty ſtrong, you may ſlit it up to the next Joynt or higher, if the Joynts be thick or near together: and then if you will throw

them into a pail of water for an hour or two, and then you may ſet them, having firſt put a little earth or clay to keep the ſlip open; but if your ſlip be weak, you may forbear ſlitting it, and then ſet them pretty near together but not very deep, to ſmother the ſprout blade, and then water them well, keeping them moiſt, not ſuffering the Sun to come at them until they be rooted, and then, but by little and little, yet giving them air as much as may be without Sun; and when they are pretty well rooted, you may gently raiſe them or cut them out with a little mould, abiding to each root, and then plant them where you would have them grow, not forgetting to water them at their firſt planting at leaſt: Take notice, that but few of thoſe flowers commonly raiſed of ſeed are apt to grow of ſlips in compariſon of thoſe ſorts of old flowers call'd Cloves, Carnations, Dovers, and ſome others; and therefore it will be your beſt way to propagate them and all other ſorts of choice Gilly-flowers, by laying; the order and manner whereof followeth, only take notice, that the ſeaſon for ſetting ſlips, is any time from *March* until *Bartholomew-tide*, if your roots will afford ſuch ſlips as *I* ſpeak of; but the chief ſeaſon is *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*. Now the end of laying, is that your ſlips may take root before you cut them off from their Mother-plant, the manner is thus: Take the branch or ſlip you deſire to increaſe or lay, and with a ſharp Pen-knife cut off ſome of the under leaves, at leaſt ſo many as are any way troubleſome as to the performance of your work, then make choice of that Joynt that is moſt convenient either to lay down into the ground, or in a lay pot, *&c.* and then with your knife beginning a little below the Joynt on the under-ſide of it cut it upward with a ſlit to the next Joynt above, or more if the Joynts be very near together; alſo if your layer be ſtiff and not pliable, it will be beſt to ſlit it the more, ſlit it in the middle, yet ſo as your layer may have convenient ſubſtance; as likewiſe that part that is to feed it, then cut that end of your layer where you began to ſlit it, juſt at the bottom

tom of the Joynt where it is to take its root, and then with a piece of its leaf, or a little earth, *&c*, you may cauſe the ſlit to keep open, And laſtly, if it lye near the ground, which ought to be made looſe or hollow, you may bend down your layer, and with a hooked ſtick thruſt into the ground, keep your layer in its place, laying about an inch thickneſs of fine mould upon it, about the place where it was laid, and then ſprinkle a little water on it at firſt laying, and afterward in caſe it grow dry; and in caſe your layer grow ſo high you cannot bring it to the ground, then you may make proviſion either with lay-pots, of wch there are divers made on purpoſe, with a ſlit or notch on the ſide, the better to let your layer into the middle of your pot, or other convenience to like purpoſe; being filled half full of mould firſt, and then with a piece of leather or hat-paring, to keep your layer down, you may fill your pot up with mould, and water it as occaſion requires, ſome cut the top of their layer at firſt, and ſome do not, the matter is not much, and by this means you may quickly make a conſiderable increaſe of your Gilly-flowers; the time of their taking root ſufficient to Plant out is ſomething different, for ſome ſorts will be forwarder in rooting in three weeks or a month, then others will in twice the time. I may ſay the like of the ſeaſon or weather, therefore if you ſee your layer thriving and luſty, you may open the earth a little gently near where it was laid, and you may eaſily be ſatisfied whether it be ſufficient to cut off and tranſplant; your layers being rooted, you may with the back of your knife do away a little of the earth, a little above the place where it was laid, and cut it off, raiſing it up with its mould with care, leaſt the weight thereof ſhould tear off the root from your layer, then with your knife cut off that little remnant piece that remains near the root of your layer, either cloſe by the root, or elſe cut it off at a Joynt, that it may likewiſe take root, otherwiſe it may rot and prove prejudicial to your Plant, and then you may plant your layer either on convenient beds or pots, as you think fit, remem-

bring as I oft admoniſh, to water and ſhadow at firſt planting, if occaſion require; the ſeaſon to lay flowers is, and may be, from the beginning of *March*, until *Michaelmas*, if your roots have ſufficient branches for the purpoſe; it is beſt laying hold on the firſt and moſt ſeaſonable opportunity, by ſo doing you occaſion your old root to make a farther improvement, beſides the advantage you have in the forwardneſs of your young roots.

Very much more might be ſaid concerning theſe kinds of flowers, as to their advancement and preſervation, as alſo concerning the Artificial preparing and mixture of earths, tending to the aforeſaid end. But I ſhall ſay but little more than this, that a good midling tempered mould or earth that is freſh, and hath not been uſed in and about plants of like nature or temper is naturally beſt; for it is an unqueſtionable truth, that ſeveral kinds of Plants draw ſeveral ſorts of juice or nouriſhment from the earth, even that which is moſt natural to them, as is commonly to be obſerved amongſt Huſbandmen in changing their crops upon one and the ſame ground, being freſh and good for one ſort of Grain, and not for another ſort that grew on the ſame ground the year before, except in caſe the ground be new and in very good heart, and thereupon may bring one ſort of crop two years together; but if you think your earth be not quick enough, or otherwiſe defective there are ſeveral ſorts of earth or mixture eaſily to be had to amend the defect; as in caſe it be too heavy or cloggy, fine ſand with a little willow mould or lime rubbiſh of old walls, *&c*, and ſo on the contrary, as need requires; many good Flowriſts make uſe of a little willow mould to ſtrew in the hole where they ſet their flowers, to draw root the quicker, overmuch may do harm, in cauſing your flowers to be ſomewhat the more apt to Canker, *&c*, another thing to be taken notice of concerning theſe flowers, is their ſcituation, which tendeth much to their advancement, as to the continuing of them longer in their beauty, and more large and ſtately in their flower;

and

and this is only by ſetting them where the Sun hath not much power, as in ſome places where Trees keep off the violence of the Sun, or by planting them where they may not have above a quarter Sun, and that in the moſt temperate time of the day; and this is one of the chiefeſt ends of ſetting flowers in pots, becauſe they may ſo eaſily be removed from one place to another, as the weather or time of the year requires for the Sun haſtens flowers to perfection, cauſing them quickly to flower, and quickly to fade, and ſo to perfect their ſeed; alſo in caſe of much rain, it is good either to remove your pots of flowers under ſome ſhade, or to lay them ſideways, on the ground, and although much wet be an enemy to choice flowers, yet convenient moiſture is ſo neceſſary, as without it the earth cannot give life and vigour to your Plants.

Again for my part, when I have principal reſpect to the increaſe and improvement of my Plants; I do not love to confine them within the bounds of a Pot, but rather Plant them in ſome indifferent temperate ſcituation, where they may not be ſubject to any extreams.

Another thing practiſed amongſt thoſe that delight in the fairneſs and trim growing of their flowers, is pretty timely to crop off divers of the ſpindles from their Plants, in caſe many do ſhoot forth, as in ſome ſorts there do; as alſo divers of their Buds for flowers whilſt very young, leaving but a few, to the end they may be the larger.

Alſo for thoſe that are apt to break the Pod too much upone-ſide; you are for the more handſome and graceful blowing of your flowers, before they are too much crackt, to open the Pods a little equally on each ſide, yet ſo as not to bruiſe or deface your flower in the bud, alſo beſides the opening of the Pod, ſome uſe to wrap about them a thing call'd Ox-gut, which being a little wet, will ſtick and keep the flower from breaking; others uſe other things, though not ſo handſome as the Bark of aſhen ſticks wrung off being green and ſappy, and cut into ſeveral rings as it were, which ſerve

to

to keep their flower Pods in handſome order, ſome only tie them, either with baſs, thread or yarn, others in time convenient ſave the Weſand-pipe of great Fowls, as Geeſe, *&c.* and being cut into ſeveral rings, ſerve to put over the pods of the flowers, thereby cauſing them to blow round and handſome.

Alſo amongſt the ſeveral inconveniences that *July* flowers are ſubject to in their flowring, Earwigs are not the leaſt, for in a little time if not prevented, they will deface and put an end to the beauty of your flowers, by eating the ſweet ends of the leaves of the bloſſom, and are likewiſe deſtructive to their ſeed, if not deſtroyed in time; for prevention whereof, you are to ſtick up divers ſticks near your flower-roots, and upon them to hang or faſten either ſome hollow Canes or Kickes, or the Hooſs of Cattel, into which things they will creep for ſhelter, and then every morning at leaſt, to take them off, and knock them on the ground, and deſtroy with your foot ſo many as you ſee; and then put thoſe things in their places again, not neglecting to do ſo every day, once at leaſt, ſome have uſed other means for prevention of theſe kinds of Creatures, as the ſetting their pots in ſome ſhallow things that would hold water, whereby theſe Vermine could not come to their flowers, but through the water, other inconveniences do happen to ſome, whereof I have ſpoke already: But let this ſuffice for the preſent.

Of the ordering and increaſing of Auricula's, Bears-ear, (or as ſome call them) French-Cowſlips.

BEcauſe of the great reſpect that this pretty ſort of flower hath, by reaſon of the abundant varieties of Colours it is apt to run into by ſowing of the ſeed: I ſhall ſet down a little concerning its increaſe; and firſt of the ſowing of the Seed the which is not altogether ſo hard to get; I mean ſuch as is apteſt to bring good varieties, as heretofore; for now, not only Dutch and Walloon Flowriſts, which were the moſt diligent Savers and Sowers hereof, but divers of our Engliſh Flowriſts and Gardeners, do ſave and ſow, and raiſe great

great increaſe thereof, and therefore the eaſier to procure; and being furniſhed therewith, you are according to your quantity to provide either ſome brand-pan like a Milk-pan or flower pots, or any the like convenient thing (for you are not to ſow it on beds as other ſorts of ſeed are or may) then you are to fill your pan or like proviſion with ſuch rotten earth or mould, as is to be found in old decayed Willows, let it be ſifted, eſpecially the uppermoſt of it, and thereon ſow your ſeed not over thick, for that will prove ſome loſs if your ſeed be good, then cover it with ſome of the like ſifted mould about half an inch; let your ſcituation be temperate, rather ſhade then Sun, eſpecially in the Spring. The ſeaſons are from the midſt of *September*, to the middle of *Novemb.* at which ſeaſons I have had it come very well; you are to take ſome care of them in the ſpring, being apt to be ſpewed or raiſed out of the ground, eſpecially by ſmall froſts hollowing the earth: Indeed it is a plant of ſhallow rooting, that it is very apt, though pretty well grown, to be turned out of the ground; and therefore we find that they do beſt hold and increaſe, being planted in a pretty faſt kind of ground, otherwiſe a place that hath but little Sun, for they are ordinarily hardy enough as to cold; ſometimes by ſowing too late, or too dry, or over deep covered the ſeed, will lye until the ſecond ſeaſon before it appears; but being ſown in fit ſeaſon and order, accordingly it will come up about Seven months after; you may very much preſerve your young Plants in the ſpring, by covering them conveniently with Baſs-mats, both from the Sun, and Froſty-mornings, let them have ſeaſonable moiſture as occaſion requires; and when your plants are about the breadth of a penny, you may prick them out in pots, or other the like convenient things, until they have got more ſtrength to be planted on convenient beds, the which you are to trench with either new Cow-dung, or other new dung whereby the worms will not be ſo apt to turn them out, until they have got ſome convenient hold in the ground; in ſome ſorts

of

of ground, they will not thrive unleſs they be ſet in pots, and have convenient air, but little Sun and that temperate, your old roots muſt be new earthed or moulded once a year at leaſt, they are ſo apt to work out of the ground; if you do plant in pots as moſt do their choiceſt, you are to fill your pot half full of good rotten Cow-dung, whereby your flowers will be fair, and not ſtarve in ſuch narrow bounds; let them not want convenient watering, they are ſometimes apt to root, eſpecially being planted in a wet ſeaſon at the declining of the year, they are very apt to grow of ſlips, but the ſpring is the beſt ſeaſon; for towards the declining of the year, the worms are more apt to turn them out of the ground: More might have been ſaid as to the ordering of this ſort of flowers, and for the choice of Colours to bring the moſt and beſt varieties; but being ſtraitned, let this ſuffice.

Of Prim-roſes and Polianters, &c.

THe ſeeds of any of thoſe ſorts that bear ſeed, which are chiefly the ſingle, of ſeveral forms and colours, being ſown either in the ſpring or *Autumn*; for I have ſown in both ſeaſons, and have had very pretty varieties come, and ſome contrary to their Mother-plant; their ſcituation ought rather to be ſhade than Sun, if you ſow in *Autumn* defer not, that ſo your Plants may get ſtrength afore the Winter, which will be apt to heave them out of the ground, and make you ſome work to prick them in again: I have ſown ſomething late at that time of the year, and have had them come up very well in the ſpring following. I have likewiſe ſown in the ſpring, and the next Spring after I have had fine varieties of flowers. The ſavingſt way to ſow, is in Pots or the like, and a ſhady ſcituation is beſt; they grow and increaſe well of the ſlip, and parting of them, and new planting of them once in a year or two, cauſeth them to flower more frequent, both early and late in caſe of temperate weather.

Hepa-

Hepatica's are likewiſe increaſed by ſowing, as well as by parting their roots; alſo the ſeveral varieties of *London*-tuffts, or Pride of *London* is increaſed the ſame way.

Now by what I have written, you may eaſily gueſs what improvements may be made by ſowing of the ſeeds of divers Flowers and Herbs, which if I thought were neceſſary, I could have enlarged upon.

This already being ſufficient for any ingenious young practitioner, I ſhall conclude as to this.

To the end any young practitioner may readily know what to ſeek or inquire after for the furniſhing of their Gardens; I have here under, ſet down a Catalogue of flowers, as I have of Herbs at the end of the Kitchin-Garden; both ſuch as are yearly to be raiſed of Seed, call'd Annuals; as alſo others of divers kinds, and becauſe many are very much taken and affected with furniſhing of their flower-pots, for the adorning of ſome Rooms in their Houſes, *&c*, I have ſet down the Names of divers ſorts and kinds, that are fit for the aforeſaid purpoſes, in regard of the length of their Stalks or Branches; as alſo of ſuch as are only for Ornament in their places where they grow, or for Noſe-gays: And firſt of thoſe call'd Annuals, yearly to be ſown.

Adonis-flower.
African-Marygolds.
Scarlet-Beans.
Coventry Bell-flowers.
Great blew bind-weed, or Connuvolu's major.
Small bind-weed, or Connuvolu's minor.
Catch-fly, two ſorts.
Candy-tuffts, two or three varieties.
Fennel-flower or Nigella, two or three varieties.
Fox-gloves, white and red.
Small white flax.
French Honey-ſuckles.
Honeſty, or white Sattin.
Hollihocks, double and ſingle.
Larks-heels or Spurs, divers varieties.
Lupins.
Melancholly Gentleman.
Moth-mullins, four or five varieties.
Marygolds, double.

French Marygolds, two or three varieties.
Princes Feather, two ſorts ordinary
Princes Feather, or Amorantus, divers varieties.
——tender.
Pearl-graſs.
Tree Primroſe.
Double Poppies, divers varieties.
Indian or Musk Scabious, divers varieties,
Sianus or Bottles, divers varieties.
Spaniſh Saffron.
Snap Dragons, divers varieties.
Stock Gilly flowers.
Venus's Looking-glaſs.

Theſe are likewiſe raiſed of ſeed, and are likewiſe increaſed by ſlipping, parting their roots, and laying fit to furniſh a Flower pot.

CHampions.
Canterbury Bells.
Columbines, of divers varieties.
Cranes-bill, of divers ſorts.
Carnations, or Gilly-flower.
Everlaſting peaſe.
Fraxanella.
Goats-Rue.
Whitſon-Gilly-flowers, ſingle.
Wall-Gilly-flowers, ſingle.
Stock-Gilly-flowers, double and ſingle.
Hollihocks, double and ſingle.
Sweet John.
A double white flower, call'd White Marygold, I ſuppoſe of the kindred of the maths.
None-Such, or flower of Briſtol ſingle.
Pinks double and ſingle.
Snap-dragons,
Spaniſh tuffts.
Throat-wort, a ſort of Bell-flower.
Valerion, red, and the greek, both white and blew.

Theſe are generally increaſed by ſlipping and parting, and fit for a Flower Pot.

AUſter-aticus, or Italian ſtar-wort, apt to run in a Garden.
Batchellor Buttons, or double Campions, four or five varieties.
Peach-leaved Bell-flowers, both blew and white.

Double

Double Crowfoot, divers ſorts, beſides the more choice ſorts known beſt by the latine name *Ranulculo's.*
Crimſon Cardinals-flower.
Double Featherfew.
Hungarian Dead-Nettle.
Spaniſh knap-weed.
Lichnes, or double none-ſuch.
Ladies Smocks-double.
Live even or life everlaſting.
Blew Marygolds.
Periwinkle, 3 or 4 varieties beſides the great ſort.
Double Rockets or Whitſon July-flowers, 3 varieties.
Double Sope-wort, a buſie runner in a Garden, both white and Purple.
Double Sweet-Williams.
Double Wall-flowers three or four ſorts.
Willow-flower, a troubleſome gueſs in a Garden though pretty for a flower pot.

The names of other ſort, of Flowers, both Bulbo's and Tubero's rooted, fit to furniſh a Garden, and adorn a Flower-pot.

ANemonies, or Eminies, many varieties.
Crown Imperial, a double, and 2 ſorts of ſingle.
Corn-Flags, two ſorts.
Frittilaria's, ſeveral varieties.
Flowerdeluces, Bulbo's, & Tubero's, very many varieties.
Hyacinths or Jacynths, divers varieties.
Indian Juca.
Kings-ſpear, yellow and white.
Lillies, four or five varieties.
Molies, ſeveral varieties.
Martagons, ſix varieties at leaſt.
Munks-hoods.
Pionyes, ſix or ſeven varieties.
Perſian Lilly.
Star-Flowers, divers varieties.
Tulips, abundant in varieties.
Bulbo's Violets, of a large ſort.

The Names of divers other pretty Flowers, fit to furniſh a Garden, and ſome of them may ſerve for the Flower-pot, eſpecially if they grow in Rich ground, or ſtand until they are fully and compleatly blown, moſt Bulbo's roots.

Bulbo's Violet, two or three ſorts.
Crocus and Saffron-flowers, many varieties.
Colchecoms, double and ſingle, 5 or 6 varieties.
Grape-flowers, varieties.
Hollow-root Flower, of ſome call'd dwarf or ground hony ſuckle; of others, a fumetary, two ſorts.
Marracock, or Paſſion-flower.
Ranulculo's, beſides thoſe I have mentioned before.
Sow-bread, varieties.
Spider-wort, varieties.
Winter-wolfs-bane.

Other ſorts fit to furniſh a Garden, &c.

Barren-wort.
Bears-ear, or French Cowſlips, and Bears-ear ſanickle.
Cowſlips and Pagles, divers.
Hepatica's, four varieties.
Jeruſalem-Cowſlip, two ſorts.
Criſmaſs-flower.
Daſies, divers double.
Indian-Creſſes, or Naſterſian Indicum.
Lilly of the Valley.
Marvel of the World.
Mandrake, Golden Mouſe-ear.
Navel-worts, 3 or 4 varieties.
Pances or Hearts-eaſe, ſeveral.
Primroſes and Polianters, divers.
Sultans flower, or Turky-Corn-flower.
Violets.

I forgot to mention it before, it will be your beſt way every year to raiſe your choiceſt and tendereſt Annual Plants on a hot bed, I mean, the fineſt ſorts of Amarantu's, Perpurio, African Marygolds, yellow Larks ſpur, with divers others, and by ſo doing, you may ſave ſeed of them moſt years, otherwiſe you may miſs.

The manner of making a hot bed, is ſet down towards the end of the Kitchin Garden, to which I refer you; as for others, you may ſow them in ſeveral places in Trails, or otherwiſe a few in a place.

Thus

Thus I have ſet down the ordinary names of many varieties of Flowers, and although I have not obſerved ſo handſome a method as might have been wiſht, yet it may ſufficiently anſwer my end; namely that young practitioners may know what to ſeek or inquire for, for the aforeſaid purpoſes.

Here followeth the names of divers Flowring-trees, which are pretty Ornaments to help to furniſh a Garden, &c.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, } With double Bloſſoms.

Melerion increaſed chiefly by ſowing, ſometimes by laying.
Jaſſamines, ſeveral by ſuckers or layers.
Shrub-mallows, by laying.
Honey-ſuckles or Wood-bines ſeveral by cutting and laying.
Gilder-roſes, by ſuckers and laying.
Lelacks, two or three ſorts as the former.
Siringa, by ſuckers, *&c.*
Laburnum, by ſeed.
Senas, two or three ſorts by ſeed, *&c.*
Clematis, double and ſingle by laying.
Prim or Prinet, being brought into a Tree, is pretty for flowers in its ſeaſon, though common.
Bladder-nut ſuckers.
Lawrus Tinus by laying, ſometimes by cutting.
Pomegranate, double and ſingle, of ſome is houſed, increaſed by laying, alſo of ſeed.

The names of ſome ſorts of ever-green that are hardy, the moſt of them are increaſed by cutting, and laying, ſome of ſeed.

ALlaturnus, or ever-green Prinet.
Arbutus, of ſome houſed, but doth well in a warm ſcituation.
Arbor-vita.
Box, 3 ſorts.
Bayes ordinary.
Cherry-bay, or great Lawrel.
Lawrus Tinus.
Cypreſs.
Firr-tree.

Holly

Holly, both red and yellow-berried.
Piracantha.
Perriwinkle, great and ſmall.
Pine-trees, two ſorts.
Yew-tree.
Ever-green, Oak.

The names of a few, of tender or houſed greens, more eaſie to increaſe than preſerve.

Orange.
Limon.
Citron.
Olianders.
Mirtles, 4 or 5 ſorts.

With many other ſorts, which at preſent I cannot call to mind.

Amongſt thoſe ſorts of Plants mentioned in this Book, theſe are fit to plant about Arbors, which being often and ſeaſonably clipt after they are ſpread & tied in every bare or naked place, as occaſion ſerves, will thicken and be handſome, and your Arbor will indure and uphold it ſelf with little repair, but by the neglect of the former directions your Arbor will quickly run to ruin.

Sweet-bryer.
Honey-Suckles.
Clematis.
Jeſſamine.
Scorpion Sena.
Prime or Prinet.
Tamarisk.
Roſes, white Frankford, *&c.*
Alſo if any deſire it, white buſh will make a very durable Arbor.
Alſo Plumb-trees with divers other the like.
But if you would have it always green then
Cypris, very good.
Piracantas.
Filaree, none better.
Allaturnus.
Holly, or
Lawrels, *&c.*

As for hedges in Gardens, they are and may be made of ſeveral ſorts of ſhrubs, as every one fancies, but it is beſt to make them of one entire ſort of ſtuff, becauſe of their ſutable or handſome growing together; for being mixed, one ſort differs in grotwh from another, ſome requiring to be cut twice to others once: By the often clipping of your hedges, they

they will grow thick, ſtrong, handſome, by the neglect the contrary.

Hawthorn or white-buſh is beſt.

Prime.

Gooſe-berries, or Currans, expect to be little and mean fruit, if you keep your hedge handſome.

Sweet-bryer, it muſt be cut as oft as graſs, elſe not handſome.

Suckers of Plums, and of ſome young horn bean, *&c.*

If you would have them always green, you may ſet

Box the *Engliſh* is the ſpeedieſt.

Filare.

Holly.

Laurus tinus.

Piracantha.

Alſo Periwinkle, for low hedges being oft cut will be handſome.

Alſo Melerions, being planted in a ſtreight line as an hedge, will in their Flowring ſeaſon be very ſweet and pleaſant, and ſo much the more acceptable, being early in Flowring.

Perhaps it might be expected by ſome, that *I* ſhould ſay ſomething as to the obſervation of the Moon, in ſowing, Planting, Grafting, and Pruning; but the truth is, I have been always ſo incumbred through the multiplicity of buſineſs, neceſſity being likewiſe preſent always with me: So that I could not, either take the opportunity, or make obſervation of any ſtate of the Moon; and the ſucceſs thereof, in any of my labours; but aſſuredly, notwithſtanding the beſt of my diligence, I have not always had like ſucceſs where ever the fault was: But I ſhall ſet down a little what ſome others have writ concerning the obſervation of the Moon. And firſt, one ſaith, that to have plants or Seed grow ſpeedily in height, you are to ſow them in the increaſe of the Moon, both in light and motion, and poſited in an airy ſign.

But to have your Plants to take beſt hold downwards in the root, then to let the Moon be in an earthly ſign.

The ſame Author ſaith likewiſe, that no herb or fruit either ſet or ſown in the Wane of the Moon, hath that goodneſs of relliſh, that is naturally proper to that herb or fruit, only he doth except peaſe, which he ſaith being ſown in the increaſe of the Moon, will ſtill be blowing with bloſſoming.

Alſo that Vines or other Trees ſhould not ſpring or ſhoot too faſt, you muſt prune them in the wane of the Moon.

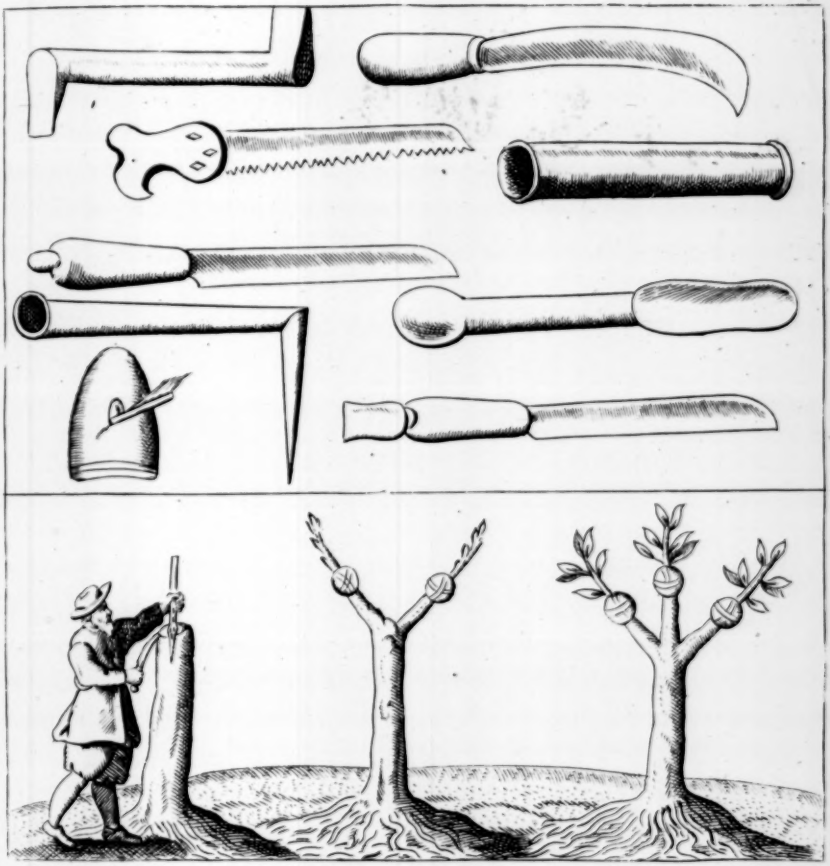
Alſo that things may keep ſound and laſt long, *&c.* from worm-eating, you are to gather or cut them in the wane of the Moon: Thus far Mr. *Ramſie.*

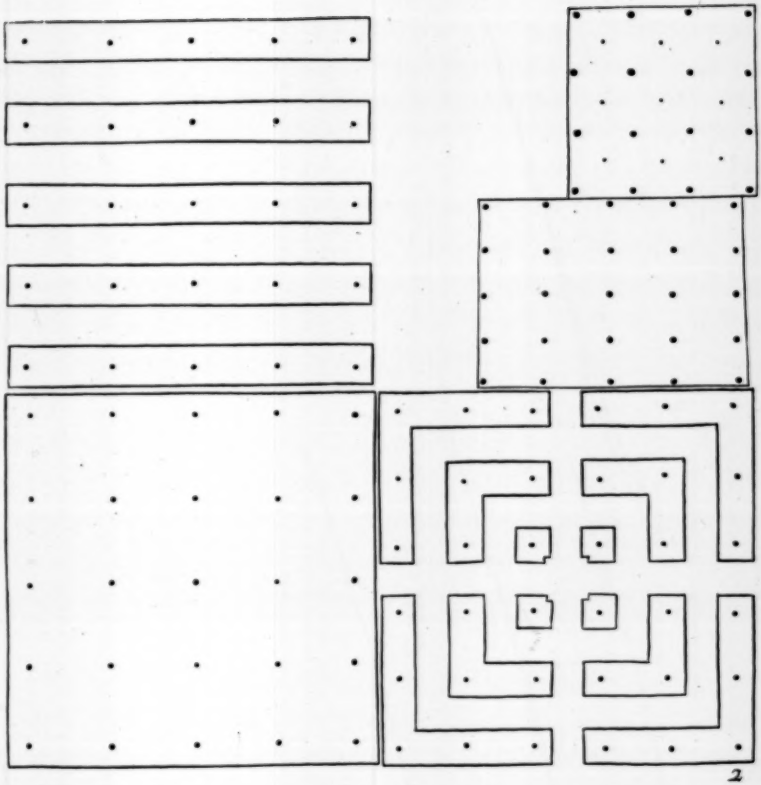
Ano-

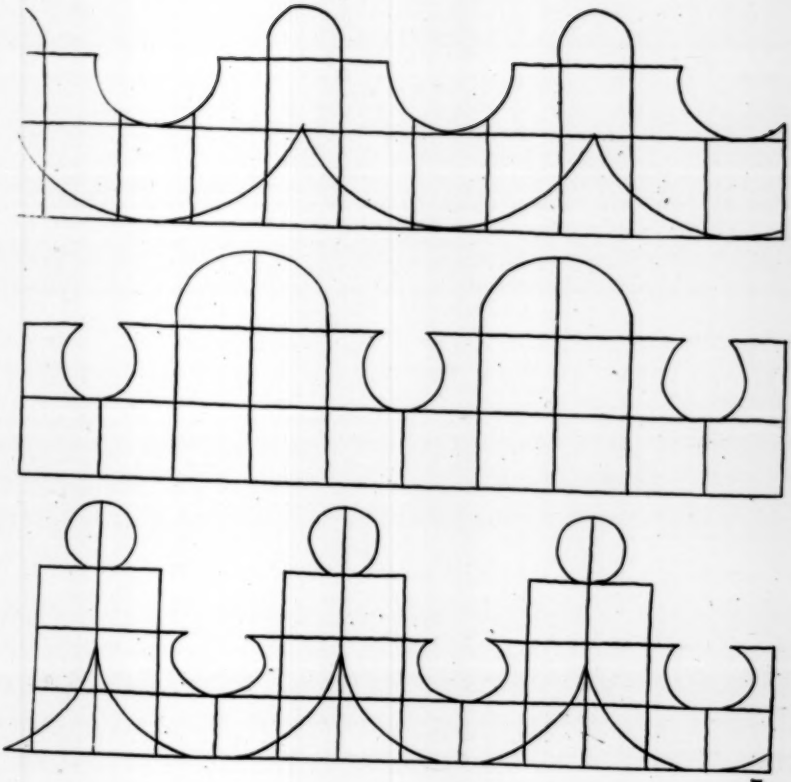
Another writeth, that it is best grafting at the full Moon, as causing Grafts to come away with most vigour, but the wane causeth them to bear over soon.

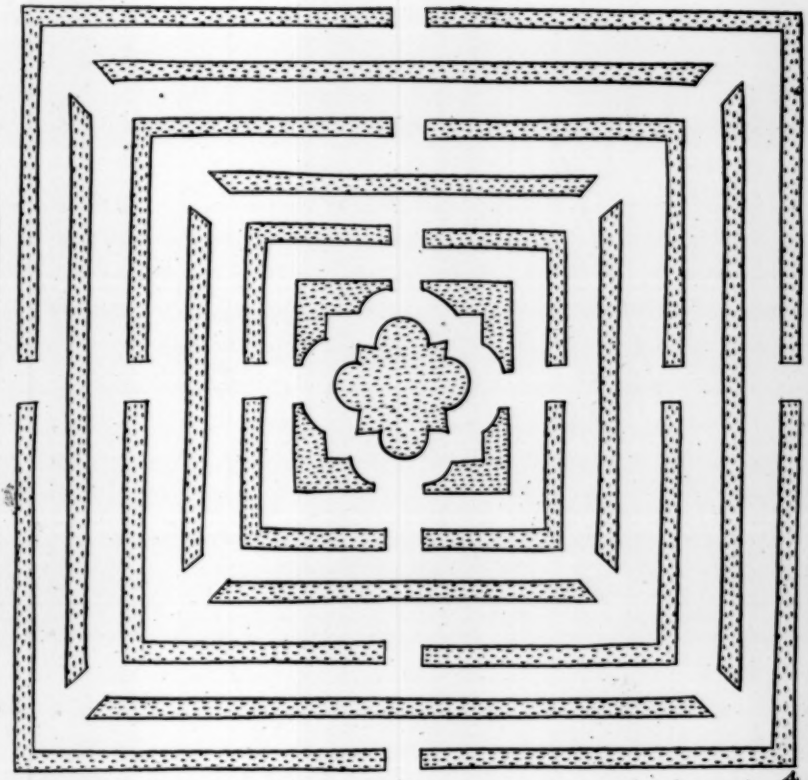
Others appoint two or three days before, and as much after the change to Graft in; some also affirm the wane of the Moon best to inoculate, but if the former rules be true, this must be otherwise: So that you see here is difference in judgement, but let every one endeavour seasonably for the time of the year, and sutably for the kind of stock and fruit, and exact as to the right form and manner, and then there is hope of success by the Moon in what state it will. I will set down one thing more which I read in Mr. *Wings* Almanack, 1661. the which I also as I remember did read at another time in one of Mr. *Bookers* Almanacks, his words are these: *It is a common Observation in Astrology, and confirmed by Experience, that what corn or Trees soever are set or sown, when the Sun or Moon are eclipsed, and the Infortunate Planets predominant, seldom or never comes to good:* Again he saith thus, *It is a common and certain Observation also, that if any Corn, Seed or plant be either set or sown within six hours either before or after the full Moon in Summer, or before or after the new Moon in Winter, having joyned with the cosmical rising of* Arcturus *and* Orion, *the* Hædi *and* Siculi, *is subject to blasting and canker.* And thus much I thought good to set down concerning the observation of the Moon, out of other mens writings; but as for the many rules concerning the three parts of Gardening which I have written, I have only made use of my own practice and observation, (except the Catalogue of fruits which I have mentioned) although in some places I have written as if I had set down other mens Judgments; but assuredly, the method is my own, which I commend to every one that desires to practice the neareſt way to the Art of Gardening.

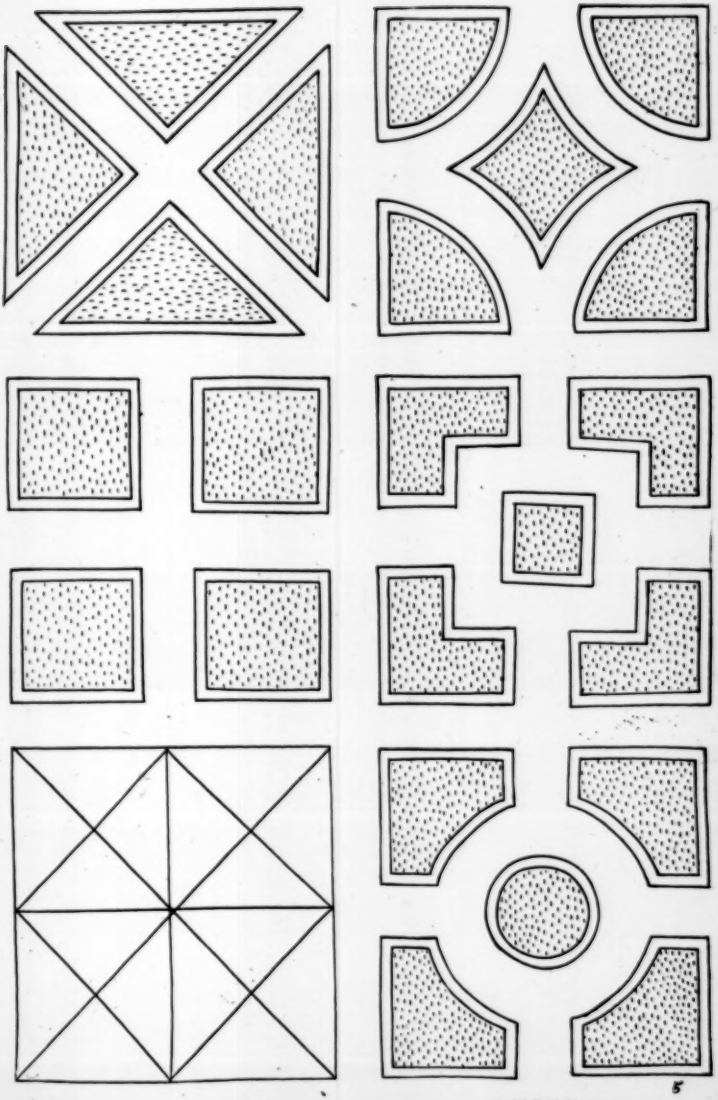
FINIS.

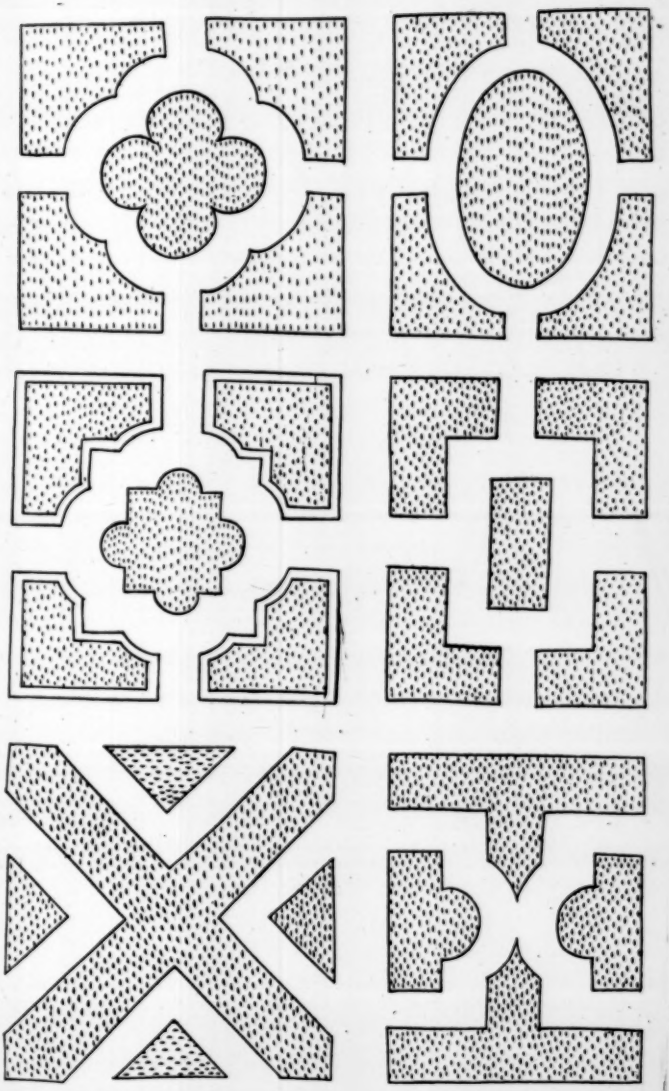


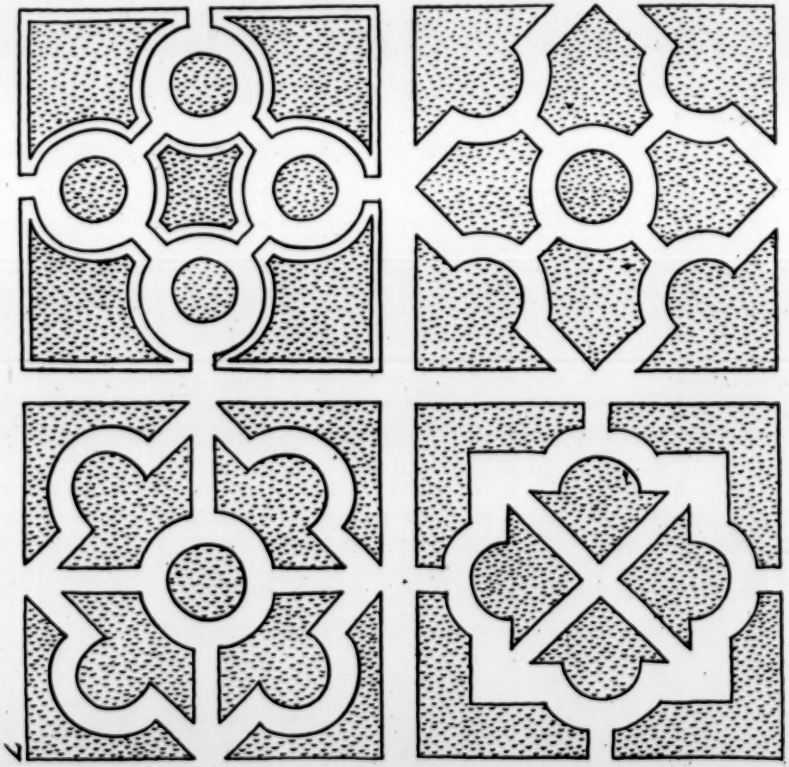


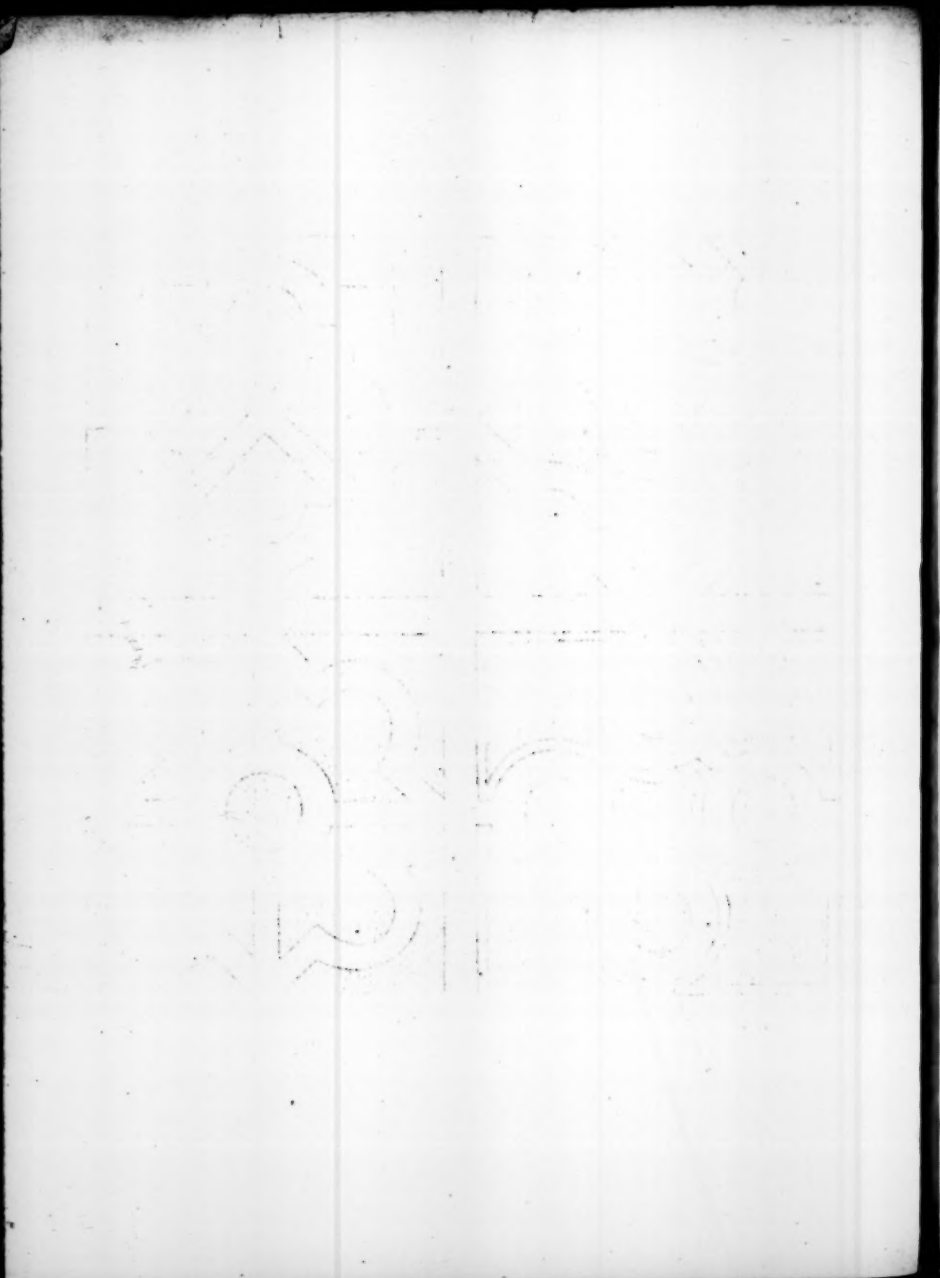


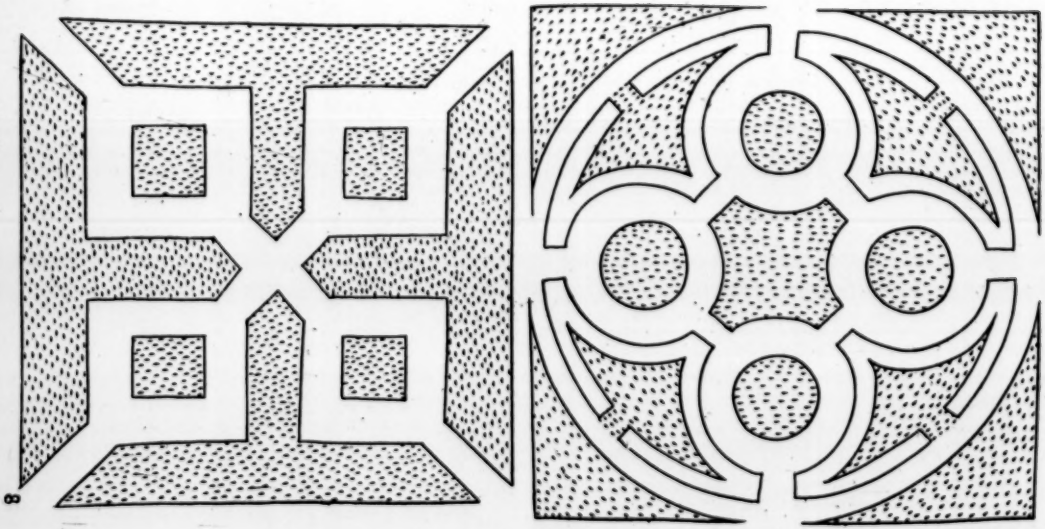


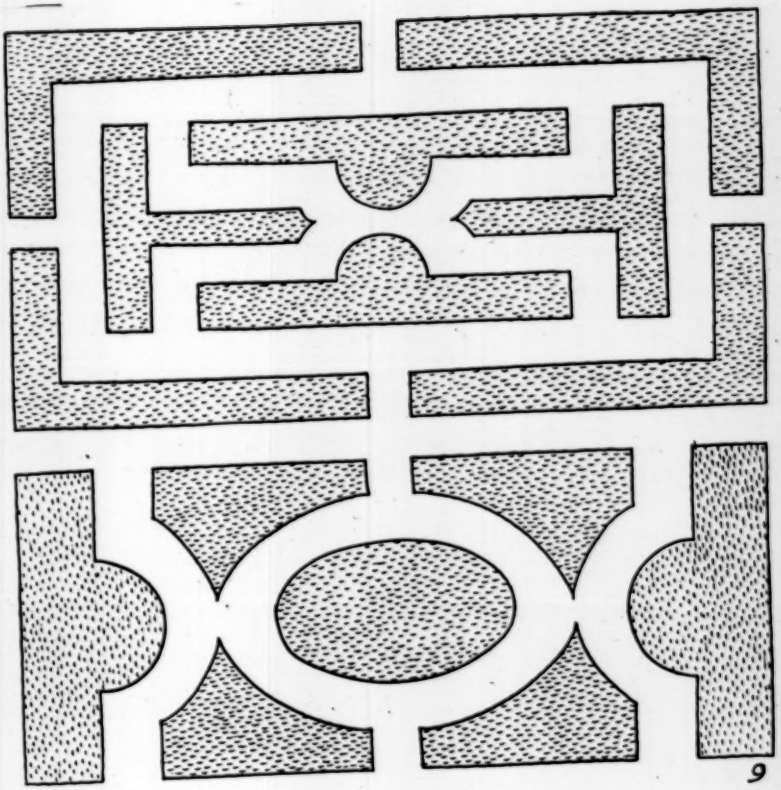


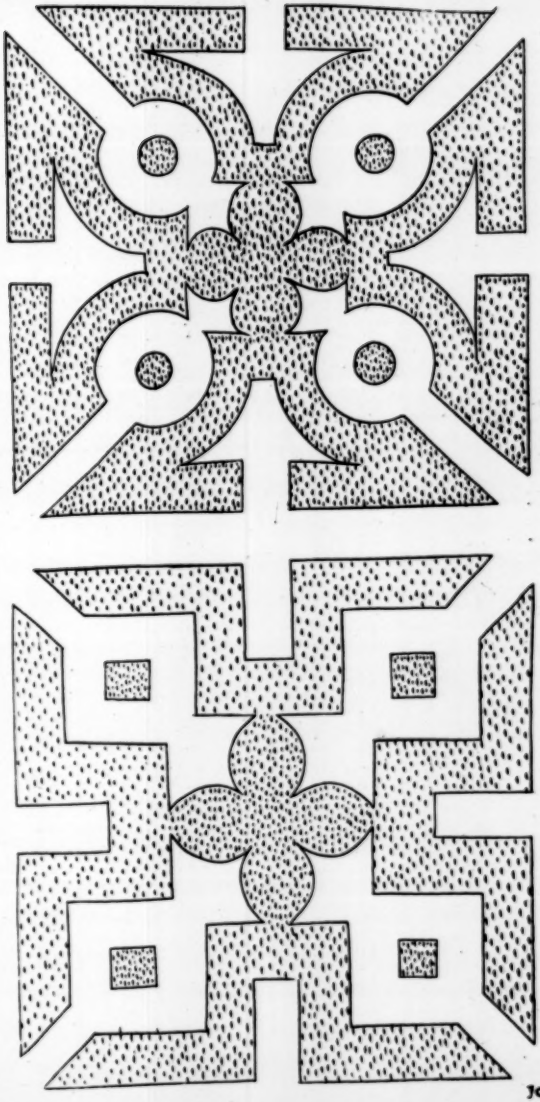


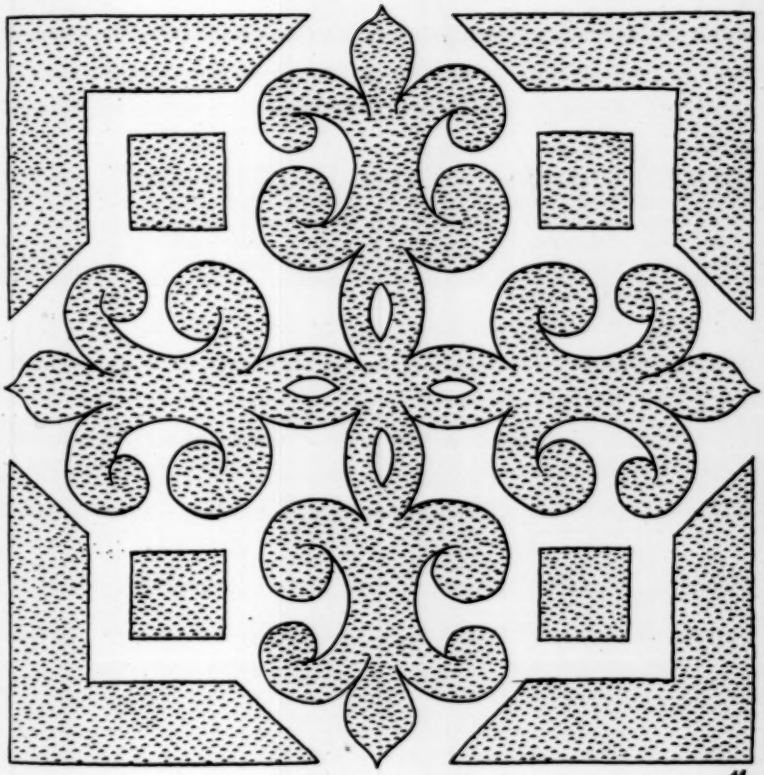


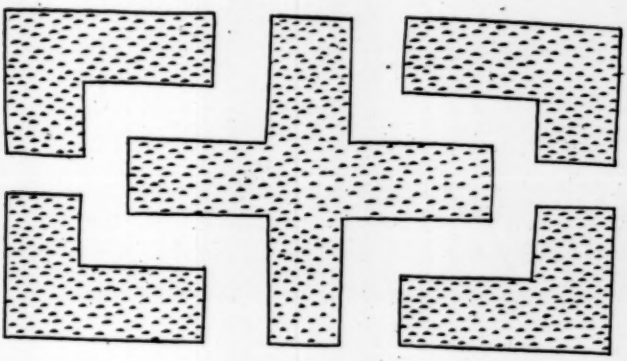


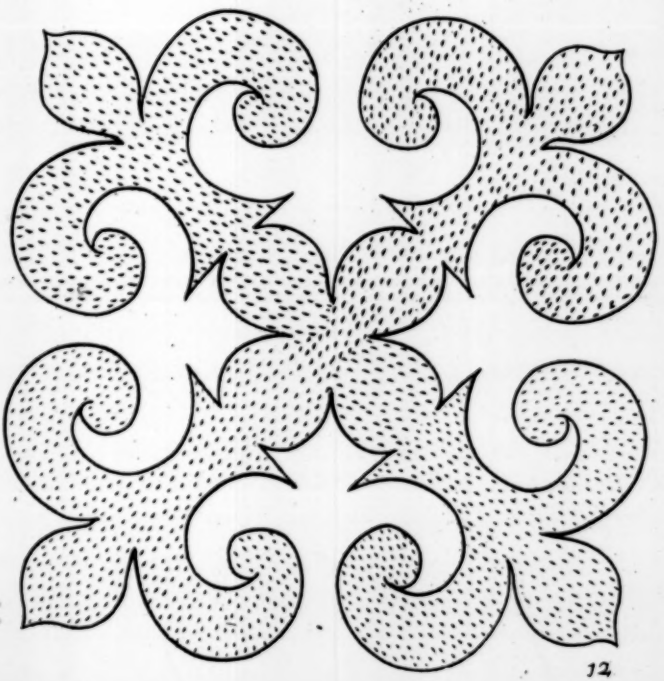


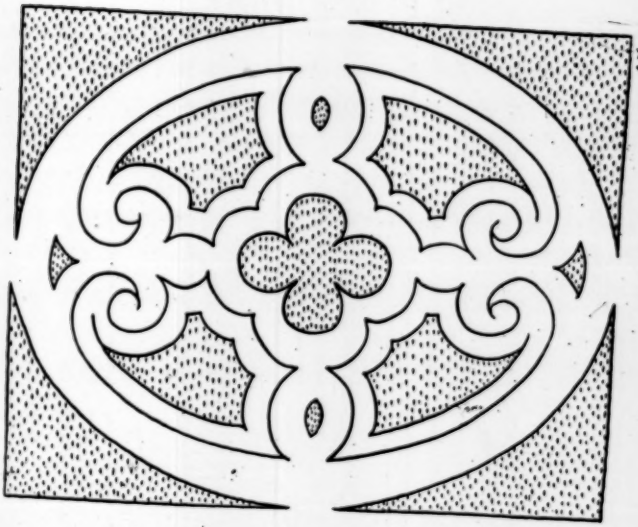


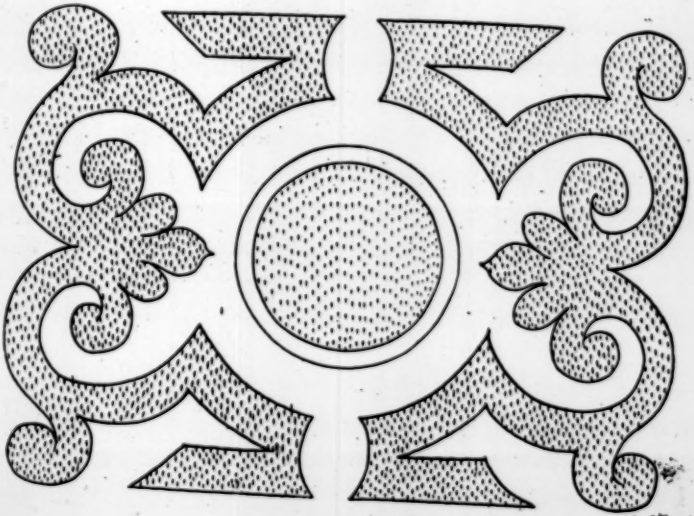


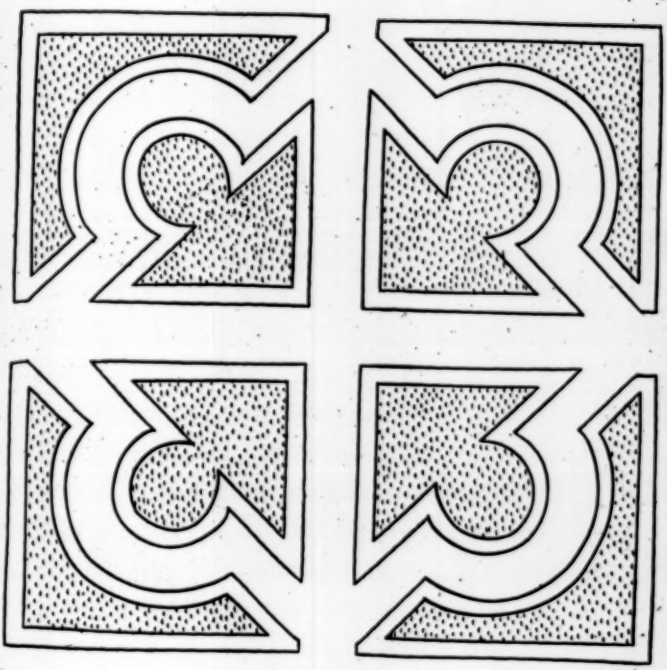


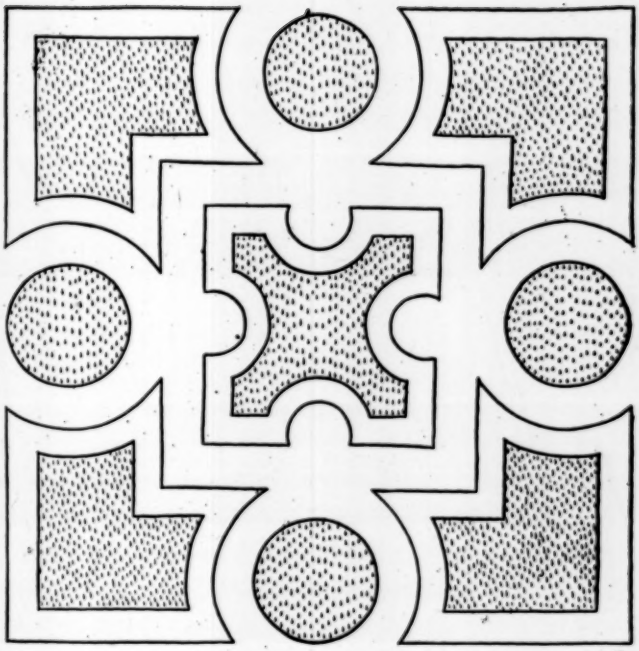


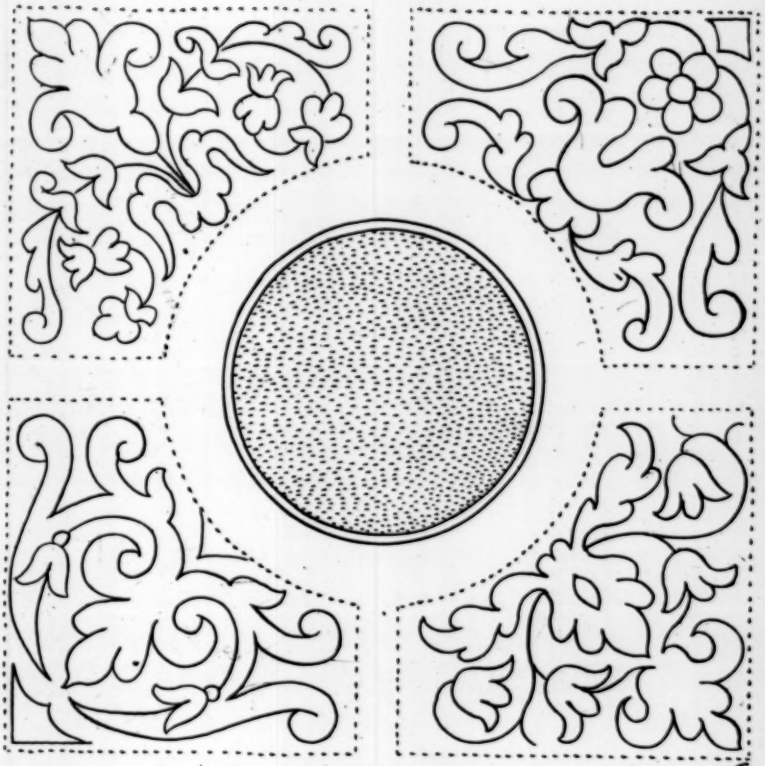


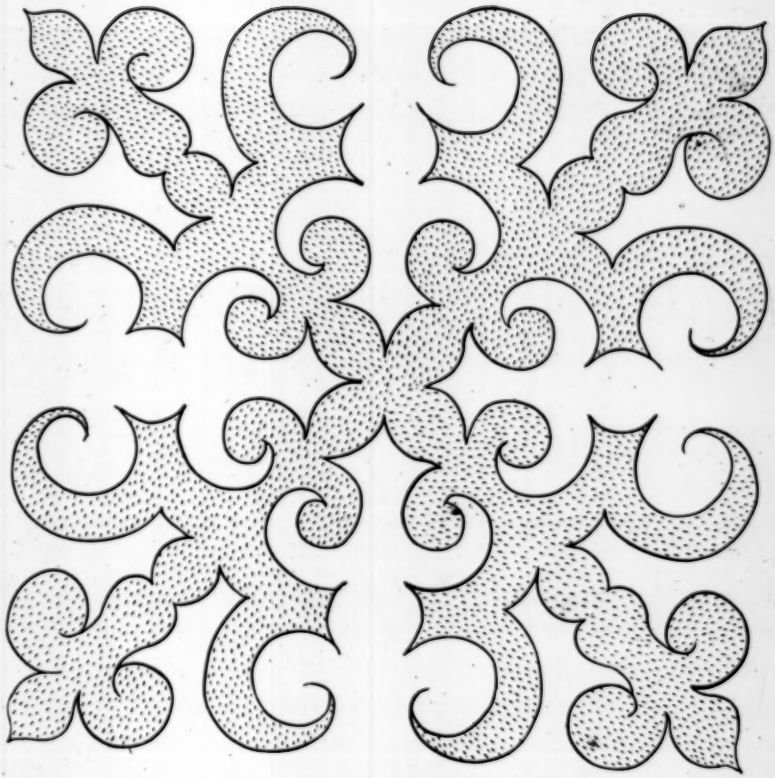


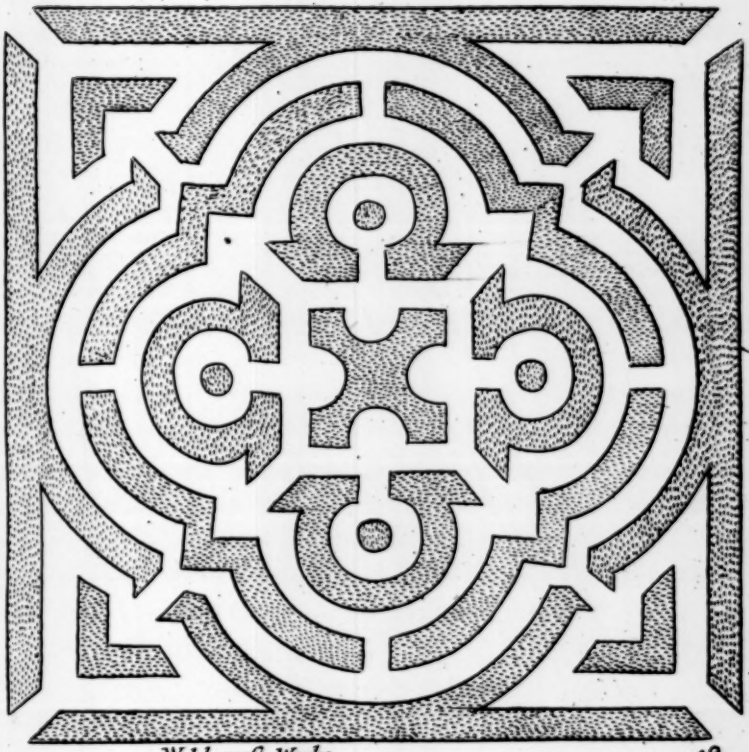


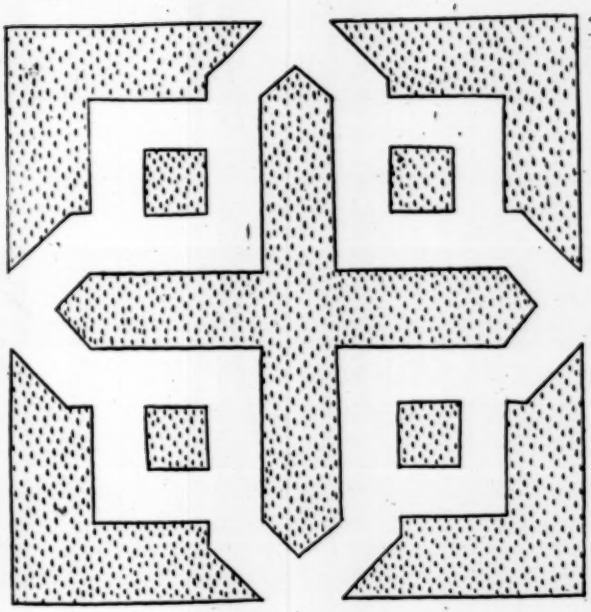


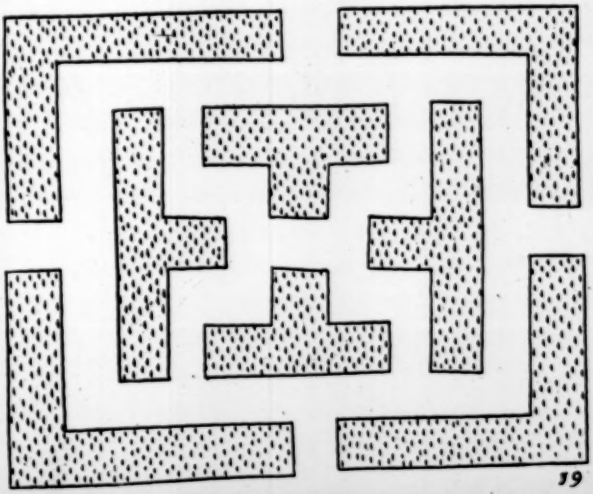


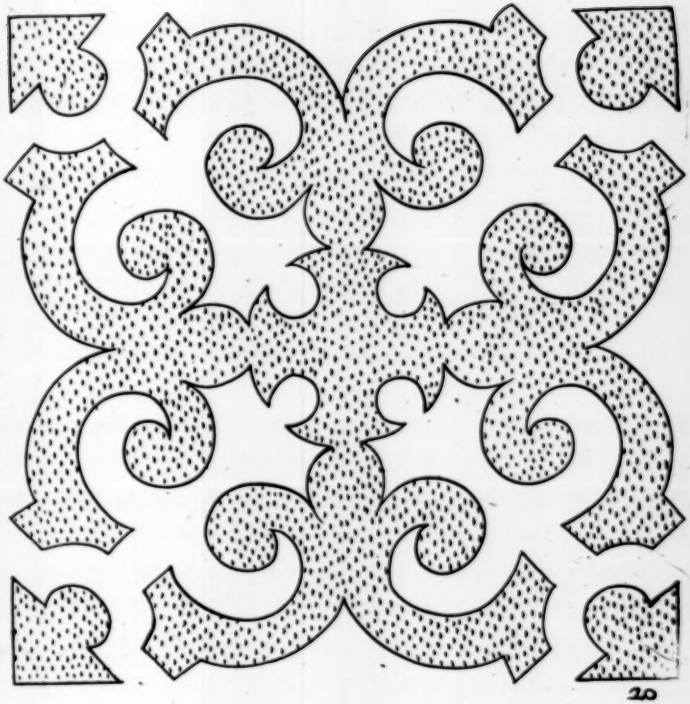


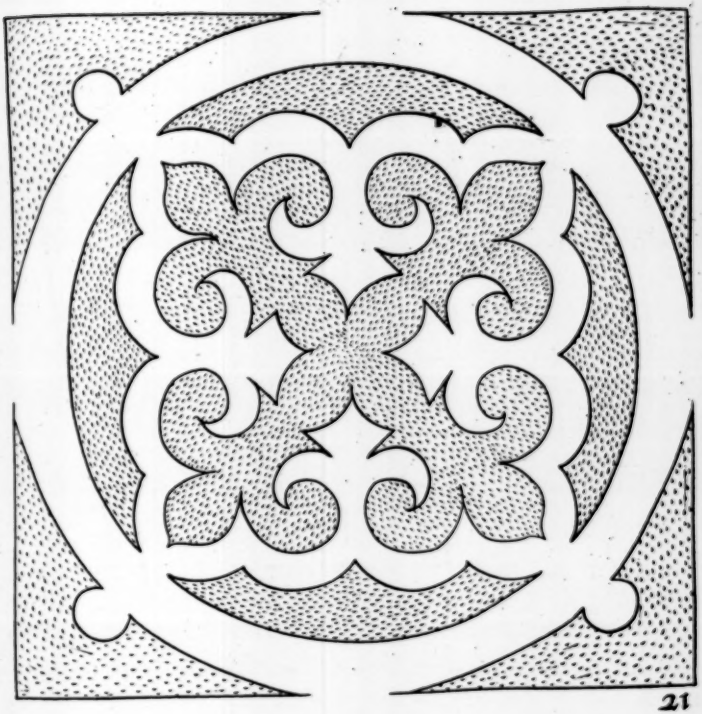


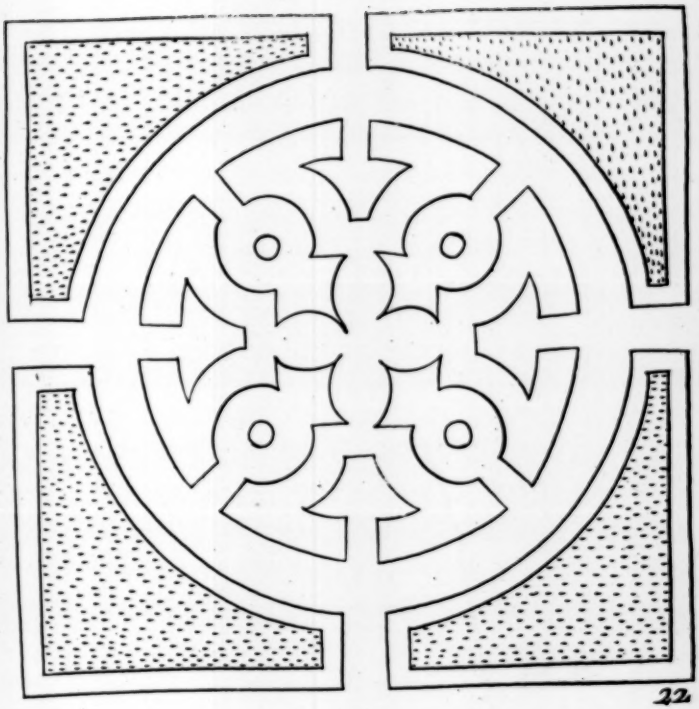


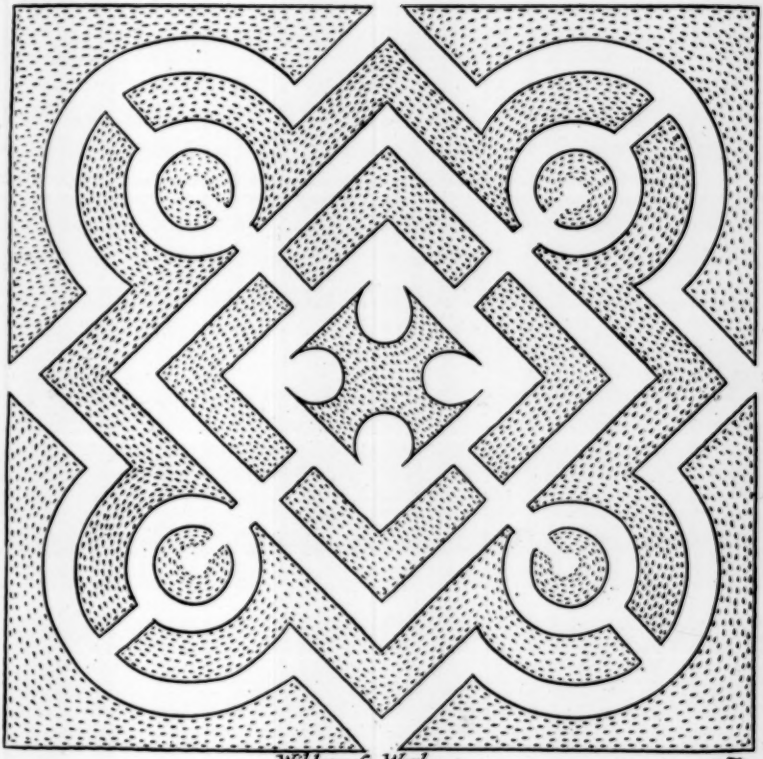


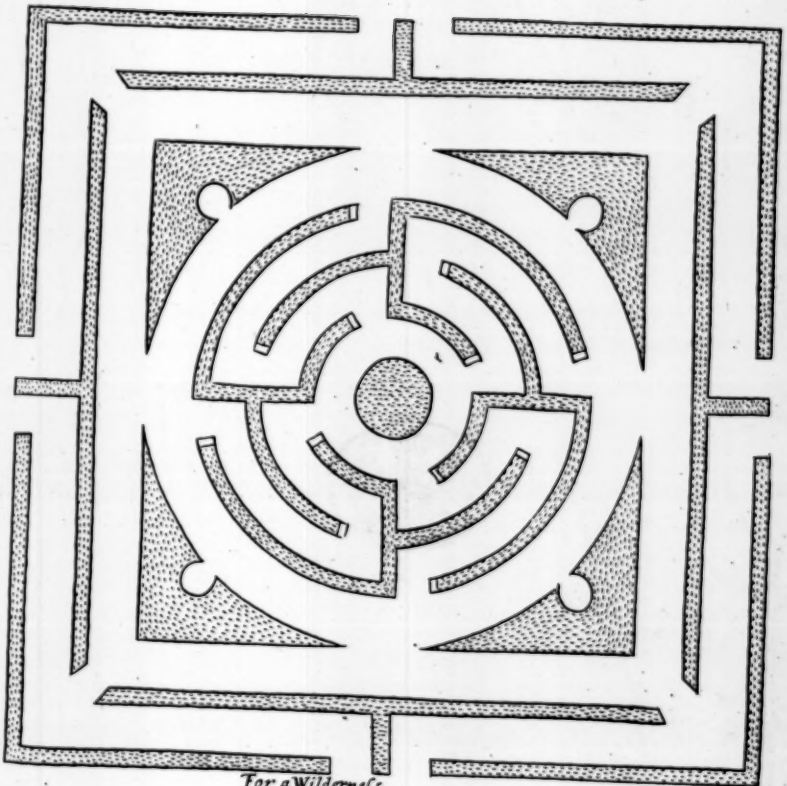












For a Wilderneſs